

**MASON'S**

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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ROYAL

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Machinery Department,
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'Phone 87.

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No. 18,712. 號二十零百七千八萬一第 日四初月四年午戊 HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 13TH, 1918. 一拜禮 號三十月五年七國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.


## INTIMATIONS


GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
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JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

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FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

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[1906

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.00 a.m. | to 8.00 a.m. | ....Every | 15 minutes |
| 8.00 „ | to 10.00 „ | ... „ | 10 „ |
| 10.00 „ | to 11.00 „ | ... „ | 15 „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 12.45 p.m. | ... „ | 15 „ |
| 12.45 p.m. | to 1.15 „ | ... „ | 10 „ |
| 1.15 „ | to 1.45 „ | ... „ | 15 „ |
| 1.45 „ | to 2.15 „ | ... „ | 10 „ |
| 2.15 „ | to 5.00 „ | ... „ | 15 „ |
| 5.00 „ | to 8.00 „ | ... „ | 10 „ |

NIGHT CARS.

9.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour

SUNDAYS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7.30 a.m. | | | |
| 8.00 „ | to 10.30 a.m. | ....Every | 15 minutes |
| 10.30 „ | to 11.00 a.m. | .... „ | 10 „ |
| 11.30 „ | to 12.00 noon | „ | 15 „ |
| 12.00 noon | to 1.00 p.m. | „ | 10 „ |
| 1.00 p.m. | to 5.30 „ | ... „ | 15 „ |
| 5.30 „ | to 6.00 „ | ... „ | 10 „ |
| 6.00 „ | to 6.30 „ | ... „ | 15 „ |
| 6.30 „ | to 8.30 „ | ... „ | 10 „ |

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1842


## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations | | No. 5 Through Express. a.m. | No. 7 Local. a.m. | No. 9 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 11 Local. a.m. | No. 13 Through Express. p.m. | No. 17 Local. p.m. | No. 19 Local. p.m. | No. 21 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) | dep. | 7.25 | | 8.56 | | 5.20 | | | |
| SHEK LUNG | dep. | 8.40 | | 11.16 | | 4.55 | | | |
| Shum Chun | dep. | 10.25 | 8.05 | 4.30 | 11.46 | 5.20 | 5.30 | 6.30 | 6.00 |
| Sheung Shui | dep. | — | 8.12 | 4.37 | 11.53 | — | 5.37 | 6.38 | 6.07 |
| Fanling | dep. | — | 8.18 | 4.41 | 11.56 | — | 5.40 | 6.40 | 6.11 |
| Taipo Market | dep. | — | 8.25 | 4.52 | 12.06 | — | 5.49 | 6.49 | 6.18 |
| Taipo | dep. | — | 8.32 | 4.59 | 12.11 | — | 5.53 | 6.51 | 6.21 |
| Shatin | dep. | — | 8.44 | 5.12 | 12.24 | — | 6.04 | — | — |
| Yaumati | dep. | — | 8.56 | 5.28 | 12.36 | — | 6.15 | — | — |
| Hung Hom | dep. | — | 9.02 | 5.32 | 12.42 | — | 6.20 | — | — |
| KOWLOON | arr. | 11.05 | 9.05 | 5.35 | 12.45 | 7.00 | 6.23 | 7.16 | 6.48 |

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted.

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

| Stations | | No. 4 Local. a.m. | *No. 6 Through Express. a.m. | No. 8 Through Slow. a.m. | No. 10 Local. a.m. | No. 14 Local. p.m. | No. 16 Local. p.m. | *No. 18 Through Express. p.m. | No. 20 Local. p.m. | No. 22 Local. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Ferry leave | H.K. | 6.55 | 7.55 | 9.16 | 10.15 | 1.15 | 1.35 | 2.35 | 5.05 | 4.35 |
| KOWLOON | dep. | 6.50 | 8.05 | 9.20 | 10.23 | 1.32 | 1.49 | 2.50 | 5.18 | 4.50 |
| Hung Hom | dep. | 6.54 | — | 9.25 | 10.28 | 1.37 | 1.52 | — | 5.22 | 4.54 |
| Yaumati | dep. | 7.00 | — | 9.43 | 10.40 | 1.38 | 1.53 | — | 5.37 | 6.59 |
| Shatin | dep. | 7.11 | — | 9.56 | 10.52 | 1.48 | 2.09 | — | 5.33 | — |
| Taipo | dep. | 7.23 | • | 10.09 | 11.04 | 2.01 | 2.21 | • | 5.03 | 5.23 |
| Taipo Market | dep. | 7.27 | — | 10.15 | 11.08 | 2.05 | 2.25 | — | 5.06 | — |
| Fanling | dep. | 7.37 | — | 10.23 | 11.17 | 2.14 | 2.34 | — | 5.04 | 5.33 |
| Sheung Shui | dep. | 7.40 | • | 10.26 | 11.20 | 2.18 | 2.37 | • | 5.19 | 5.43 |
| Shum Chun | arr. | 7.46 | — | — | 11.25 | 2.23 | 2.42 | — | — | — |
| | dep. | — | 8.50 | 11.00 | — | — | — | 3.35 | — | — |
| SHEK LUNG | dep. | — | 10.52 | 2.38 | — | — | — | 5.33 | — | — |
| CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) | arr. | — | 11.45 | 4.50 | — | — | — | 6.43 | — | — |

Wdys. and Sats. Excepted.

Wdys. and Sats. only.

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays excepted.

Sats., Suns. and Public Holidays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

| | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | | | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fanling | dep. | 8.20 | 11.25 | 2.50 | Shataukok | dep. | 10.00 | 1.20 | 5.00 |
| Shataukok | arr. | 9.15 | 12.20 | 3.50 | Fanling | arr. | 11.00 | 2.20 | 6.00 |

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1A., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contrafo Condensers, Stone's Manganese. Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

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GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

| | Dock No. 1. | Dock No. 2. | Dock No. 3. |
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| Length on Keel Blocks | 510 feet. | 350 feet. | 714 feet. |
| Width of Entrance on bottom | 77 „ | 53 „ | 88 „ |
| Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 26 „ | 24 „ | 44 „ |

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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| Lifting Power | 7,000 tons. | 12,000 tons. |
| Max. Length of Ship taken in | 460 feet. | 580 feet. |
| Max. Breadth of Ship taken in | 56 „ | 6 „ |
| Max. Draft of Ship taken in | 22 „ | 26 „ |

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki)

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Length on Keel Blocks | 388 feet 0 inch. |
| Breadth at Entrance on bottom | 56 „ 0 „ |
| Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide | 25 „ 7 „ |

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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|---|---|
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| | |
|---|---|
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## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

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THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between HONGKONG and CANTON will come into force on 25th March, 1918:—

| | DAYBOATS | NIGHTBOATS |
|---|---|---|
| Saloon, Single | $ 5.00 | $ 7.00 |
| Return | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| 2nd Class, Single | 2.00 | 1.80 |
| Deck | 1.00 | .90 |

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency $11.00 and Chinese Currency $11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

| HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG |
|---|---|
| MONDAY, 13TH MAY, 1918. | |
| 8 a.m. "HONAM" | 8 a.m. "KINSHAN" |
| 10 p.m. "KINSHAN" | 4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN" |
| TUESDAY, 14TH MAY, 1918. | |
| 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" | 8 a.m. "HONAM" |
| 10 p.m "HONAM" | 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN" |
| WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY, 1918. | |
| 8 a.m. "KINSHAN" | 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" |
| 10 p.m "HEUNGSHAN" | 4.30 p.m. "HONAM" |

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Sailings:—s.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
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s.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

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YAMATO HOTEL, DAIREN.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

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FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

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Manager.
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15 Minutes from landing stage.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Osaka.

For particulars apply to—

S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
[1933

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G. MOUSSION,

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VICTOR-VICTROLA

The Great Home Entertainer.



Prices $33 to $330

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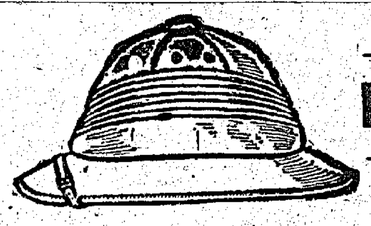
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Exclusive Agents.

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We have now a full range of Sun Hats made specially for us by reliable manufacturers. They are light in weight, of smart appearance and thoroughly sunproof and waterproof.

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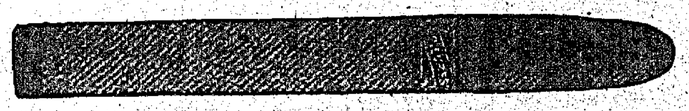
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EPICURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes 25 $2.



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THEATRE ROYAL.

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IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES

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| | |
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Prices $3, $2 & $1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

[1971


## ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.

### A STORMY MEETING.

A stormy meeting of St. Patrick's Society, Shanghai, was held at the Palace Hotel on May 3rd.

The purpose of the meeting was to pass the following resolution:—

"St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai, comprising Irishmen of all denominations, view with grave concern the attitude in Ireland towards helping to win the war. It is directly assisting the enemy and bringing the name of Irishmen into disrepute throughout the world. We strongly urge Irishmen to compose their differences quickly and help avert the far greater danger from outside which threatens Ireland's very existence as a nation."

The resolution was passed unanimously and with enthusiasm, but in the sending of the same as a telegram to the Premier lay the debate.

Mr. Simms, President of the Society, said:—

For the second time during this great world war we have met together for the purpose of protesting against the attitude of our country towards helping to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion.

At this critical juncture when the enemy is putting forth another of his gigantic efforts to destroy our freedom and to render us no longer masters of our own destiny, all classes and sections of the Allied peoples with the exception of Ireland are fired to greater efforts to avert the danger which threatens us. In France and Flanders the greatest attack on liberty the world has ever seen is in progress, but, thank God, a greater defence is there to withstand it. On that defence alone depends the freedom of the world, and if Ireland does not give her whole-hearted support to that defence the inference is that she does not want freedom.

She is making the grievous blunder of trying to make it a condition that her full help to win the war will be available in return for a form of domestic government which meets with her approval, overlooking the fact that her freedom depends on the winning of the war and not on any particular form of government.

It would be difficult to realize how any people can make such an extraordinary blunder at this stage, and I think I am not far wrong in saying that, feeling convinced of the ability of the Allied Powers to secure the world's freedom without her full help, Ireland is using the present situation for her own selfish ends.

If I long to have something which someone else possesses, would I take advantage of his being engaged in a life and death struggle with a powerful adversary to press my claim, especially when I know that if he is beaten by that powerful adversary what I desire to obtain is no longer in existence while there is every prospect of my being wiped out of existence in turn?

No, gentlemen, there is only one common-sense course for Ireland to follow, and that is to give her whole-hearted support to knock out the powerful adversary and help preserve that which she holds dearest, her liberty, thus securing the foundation on which to build her new form of Government.

As I have said before from this chair we Irishmen in China are bound to point out to our countrymen at home the folly of their present attitude. At this stage there is only one position open. That is, we must be heart and soul with the Allies and help them by whatever means we have at our disposal. Any one of us who falls short of this attitude is an enemy. Those who are not with us are against us. There is no middle course. Ireland must make up her mind quickly and it is our fervent hope that even at this eleventh hour she may go down to history as having put her whole strength on the side of right and justice to defend our civilization and to avenge the utter wrongs inflicted on innocent and helpless people.

May those who come after us never have to say, that when Ireland was beckoned on to come over and help defend the old civilization of our patron Saint she replied we are too busy with our own affairs.

Mr. Simms then proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gibson. Then the trouble started. Mr. J. Egan said that certain threats had been made the effect of which was intimidation and he wished to move that the voting on the resolution be by ballot and not by show of hands. When pressed for an explanation Mr. Egan read from a paper what purported to be remarks made by a member of the committee at a committee meeting to the effect that any one who opposed the resolution would be a marked man. Mr. Trueman, vice-President, said that similar remarks in substance had been made by him, but his meaning had been misinterpreted. He did not believe that any man would have the courage to oppose it, if he did he would certainly be a marked man.

A Voice.—If a marked man then why call this meeting? This is the rankest kind of Prussianism. Mr. Trueman, continuing, explained the meaning was that those opposed would be marked men because everyone not with the Allies is a marked man.

Mr. Egan.—To remove all suspicion of foul play ——

Mr. Simms—You are out of order. This is a matter that was mentioned in committee meeting, it is not before this meeting. We are here for a purpose. Mr. Trueman had no idea his remark would be misinterpreted; the matter should be taken up with him and not at this meeting. The motion is not in order.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

A Voice—Do you deny us the right of the ballot?

Another Voice—Threats had been made at the committee meeting. The report was widespread. It amounts to intimidation.

Someone said something about taking sides. "We are all on the side of the Empire." (Applause from all quarters, and shouts of "This is not a Home Rule meeting.")

Mr. J. J. Keegan, as an Irishman from America, tried to smooth things. A meeting like this could not have taken place in America, said Mr. Keegan, there would have been no question. The resolution would have been passed in five minutes and everyone would have gone about their business. For 50 or 60 years America had been lending dollars, sympathy and help to Ireland. The first American regiment to leave for France had been the 69th New York, mostly Irish. Why drag out the question over remarks that had been misconstrued? Home Rule is a secondary consideration now and if all are not united we will get the kind of home rule Poland has. Let's get together as Irishmen.

There had been a suspicion that the sending of this telegram was a test of loyalty, someone started to say, when Mr. Simms replied that there was no expression of loyalty, simply an expression of view. He had no political views and politics had not entered and must be kept out.

There were several speakers who opposed the resolution on the ground that the telegram was not strong enough, and when it was finally ruled by the chairman that the meeting ought first to vote on the resolution and then on the sending of it as a telegram to the Premier, the resolution was passed unanimously on a show of hands after 75 minutes of talk.

Then the question of the telegram came up, Mr. Simms firmly adhering to the stand that the resolution be telegraphed or no telegram would be sent, and the Home Rulers insisting that a new form should be drawn up. Finally the question whether or not the message should be sent to-day was put to the vote. The Home Rulers had claimed the time inopportune; it would be better to wait until the Government had granted Home Rule and then send the message.

A show of hands vote gave the result 39 to 39. As there was no decision the room was divided and another count made with the same result. Then each side was lined up against the wall and counted one-two-three military fashion, and the answer was a draw—40-40.

This meant a deadlock, and Mr. L. P. O'Driscoll thought to offer a solution in a resolution which would have met the support of the meeeting:—

"That St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai rejoices at the prospect of an early Irish settlement and urges Irishmen of all creeds and classes cheerfully to accept all war measures considered necessary by the Government in the interests of the Empire and Ireland."

But it was then too late. The meeting had adjourned before the resolution could be put, to meet again some day next week.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

## PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF BRITONS, SHANGHAI.

### THE CONSUL-GENERAL ADVOCATES A VOLUNTARY INCOME-TAX.

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons on May 3rd, Sir Everard Fraser, the British Consul-General, said the essential idea of the League was to enable them to give to the contry what was its due in a monetary sense. Just as a good many had gone home and given their all for their country, so those who were out here and had means were expected to use the League for contributing to the vast national needs of the country. Soldiers and sailors who came out here from home, especially officers who had been at the front, were very apt at first to complain. They said "Why, Shanghai is going on just as usual with not a sign of war about it!" That was merely a superficial view of the situation, but still it did seem that they in Shanghai might do a little more.

The speaker then went on to refer to the movement that was originally made for introducing for Britons in China the income-tax. The idea was that voluntary contributions were really as inequitable as voluntary enlistment, and most people preferred that there should be some sort of compulsion about the contribution, so that everyone should put their shoulder to the wheel. The matter was considered in London and turned down because of the constitutional questions which would be raised. It was a pity that it had failed altogether. It was very difficult, he thought, for a good many people in Shanghai to decide what was their duty in the matter. He suggested that there might be voluntary taxation through the League and pointed out, so far as he could estimate from the taxes he paid himself and those paid by his staff, that with all allowances and deductions the tax would work out in a place like this at about 10 per cent. of a man's income where it was Tls. 500 per month and increase or decrease by one per cent. for every Tls. 100 it was above or below that amount. That was roughly what the people at home were paying, mostly on their gross incomes. He threw it out as a suggestion to the members of the League, as it would tend to make consciences quite easy if some such idea as that were adopted.

## COMPANY MEETING.

### HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

The twenty-ninth ordinary meeting of the Hongkong Electric Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, St. George's Building, on Saturday, at noon. Mr. A. O. Lang presided, and there were present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Directors), Messrs. R. Hancock, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Kwong, Leung Yan Po, Leung Wing Sang, To Tso Hing, O. Baptista, L. E. Ozorio, and Mr. Graham (manager).

The CHAIRMAN said:—The nett profit amounts to $576,356.78, to which has to be added $113,750.11 brought forward from last year, making a total of $684,106.89 available for distribution, and this your directors recommend be disposed of as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To pay a dividend of $2.25 per share on 60,000 shares | $135,000.00 |
| To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share | 45,000.00 |
| To place to reserve | 100,000.00 |
| To write off plant for depreciation | 200,000.00 |
| To write off new property account for depreciation | 70,000.00 |
| To write off furniture account for depreciation | 563.55 |
| To pay a bonus to staff | 12,500.45 |
| To carry forward to next account | 121,042.89 |
| | $684,106.89 |

Dividend and bonus are the same as last year, and I trust the return of $3 per share will meet with approval. The addition of $100,000 to reserve, bringing that fund up to $500,000, will no doubt commend itself to all prudent shareholders. Writing off plant is a little in excess of what was appropriated for the same purpose last year, but the increase is advisable, mainly on account of the heavy wear and tear to which the machinery is at present being subjected. The policy which has been pursued in the past of liberally writing down plant is, without question, responsible to a great extent for the sound condition in which the Company is to-day, and I trust that it may long continue to have the approval of shareholders. Owing to the war, combined with the high rates of freight now ruling as the result thereof, steel work and other materials for the buildings have cost more than was originally estimated, and that accounts for a considerable proportion of the sum written off new property. The bonus to staff has been well earned, as a great deal of over-time has been necessary. The additional duties have been cheerfully and conscientiously performed, and I therefore hope you will sanction the payment of this extra remuneration. There is one other item in the accounts to which I desire to make reference, and that is the donation of $5,000 to War Charities. In addition to this contribution the Company has supplied light and fittings free of charge to numerous entertainments in aid of war funds, and I feel certain no shareholder will object to the assistance given both in money and by service.

With regard to the North Point Station, I am sorry there is nothing encouraging to report. When addressing you last year I mentioned that the new plant had on more than one occasion actually been ready for shipment when it was commandeered, and, conditions at Home having apparently become more acute in the interval, I think we can resign ourselves to the fact that delivery will not be obtained until after the war is over. In view of our urgent needs your directors decided to try and secure the necessary machinery from America, but, principally on account of supplier's inability to furnish any guarantee in respect of delivery, nothing has so far eventuated. We are not disposed to enter into any agreement without obtaining some undertaking as to time of delivery; it may interest you to know, however, that negotiations are still proceeding on the lines that if shipment is not effected within a stated period we shall have the option of cancelling any contract entered into. As you are aware, Wanchai Power Station is now taxed almost beyond its capacity, and under existing conditions it is quite impossible to give the plant anything like a thorough overhaul. During the past few months several breakdowns have occurred, though I am glad to say none were of a serious nature. It is almost inevitable that there may be occasions in the future when consumers will be temporarily inconvenienced by being without light; I trust, however, no trouble of any magnitude will manifest itself, and that it will be found possible to carry on without any undue interruption.

With regard to current year's working, I am afraid that owing to the greatly increased cost of coal, oil fuel, and stores generally it is unlikely that results will be up to the standard of those for the period under review, but if it is still possible to get ordinary maintenance supplies there should be no very great falling off in earnings. I should be failing in my duty were I to omit this opportunity of acknowledging the help and assistance which this Company has received from the Hongkong Government in connection with our applications to the authorities in London for permission to export such material as is necessary for maintenance requirements, and which are highly appreciated. With these few remarks I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

In seconding the motion, Mr. R. Hancock said:—It is my privilege for the second year in succession to second the adoption of the report and accounts of this Company. Last year I stated that 1916 was a record for the Company, but 1917 has eclipsed this record, the net profit being about $70,000 better, a state of affairs on which I think the General Agents and all those connected with the management of the Company are to be heartily congratulated. I am sure the allocation of the profits will meet with the full approval of all shareholders, who have long since come to recognise this stock as one of the soundest investment stocks in the Colony. The conservative policy of strengthening the Company by building up its reserve and writing off plant is in no small way responsible for this state of affairs, and so long as the management continue in the future the excellent policy laid down by them in the past there is nothing to fear. The demand for electricity, not only for lighting purposes, but also for motive power, is increasing steadily all the time, and constant expenditure is necessary to keep a plant like ours up to date. All shareholders will unanimously approve of the contribution of $5,000 to War Charities made again in the past year, and I am sure I am only voicing their opinion when I say it is not only a pleasure but a duty to be able to help in some way those who are defending the freedom of the world against Prussian militarism. It is very unfortunate that the position with regard to the plant for the new North Point Station is no more satisfactory than it was this time last year, but the delay has been fully explained by the Chairman. With the over-taxed Wanchai Station we must expect occasional lapses but I think great credit is due to the staff for the extra work thrown on their shoulders, and that the suggested bonus to them is well earned, and is approved by shareholders. Last year I said in my concluding remarks that I hoped by the time we met again the war would be over. Unfortunately, this hope has not been realized. The fight for the freedom of the world still goes on, but I feel sure that if the Allies remain steadfast to their purpose, and when our latest ally, America, the greatest democracy in the world, is able to put her force into the fray, the tide will turn, and from the darkness which now overshadows the world will emerge a brighter day, brighter because right will have prevailed at last against might, and the freedom of peace-loving peoples will again have been restored.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. Landale to the Board of Directors was approved on the proposal of Mr. Lo CHEUNG SHIU, seconded by Mr. R. HANCOCK.

The re-appointment of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., to the Board of Directors, was proposed by Mr. HO KWONG, seconded by Mr. LEUNG YAU PO, and carried.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of $400, on the proposition of Mr. OZORIO, seconded by Mr. BAPTISTA.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants are now ready and may be had on application.

## COMPANY REPORT.

### PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The Directors' report for the year ending 30th April, 1918, states:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The net profit for the twelve months after deducting directors' fees and general managers' remuneration, and providing for loss on subsidiary and silver coins, amount to | $26,404.10 |
| To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account | 2,541.98 |
| Making available for appropriation | $28,946.08 |

The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum be paid to shareholders, absorbing $21,000, that $5,000 be transferred to reserve fund, and that the balance of $2,946.08 be carried to a new profit and loss account.

During the year the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton resigned from the Board of Directors on leaving the Colony, and his place was filled by the Hon. Mr. David Landale. In accordance with rule 73 of the Company's Articles of Association, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. David Landale retire. Mr. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. David Landale offer themselves for re-election.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

### SECOND MEETING.

### SENSATIONAL WIN IN THE GYMKHANA STAKES BY "SIAMESE CAT."

Patrons.—H.E. Sir Francis H. May, K.C.M.G., and H.E. Major-General F. Ventris.

Committee.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (*ex-officio*), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. D. M. Ross, Dr. Forsyth, Capt. Cassel, Mr. J. Gibb, Mr. C. H. Blason. Judge and handicapper, Mr. D. M. Ross. Starters, Messrs. H. J. Gedge and P. M. Hodgson. Time-keeper, Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

There was only a fair gathering present when the first race started on Saturday, though the weather was ideal and the track in first-class condition. Again the absence of Chinese was very evident, but there were more than at the first meeting. The Gymkhana Stakes, the most important race of the day, provided plenty of excitement, and the winning jockey, Mr. Sutton, came in for much applause when his mount was led past the stands. "Snuffbox" and "Brown Mouse" ran a neck-and-neck race, with "Windsor Dahlia" in close attendance and "The Cat" a couple of lengths behind, these positions being maintained practically the whole way round. Coming into the straight it looked like a close finish between "Snuffbox" and "The Mouse," but 150 yards from the post "The Cat" was skilfully manœuvred to the rails and ran home a fine winner by a length.

In the A Class Handicap "Catford" came away with a wonderful finish and won by no less than five lengths. The pari-mutuel in this race paid $5 for first place and $5.10 for second place, to the great amusement of the crowd. Seventy-six backers put their money on "Spec," 136 on "Catford," 12 on "The Chief" and 17 on "Cadzow's Waif," so that the clerks had some trouble to get their commission and pay a dividend.

"Catford" also won the mile-and-a-quarter with Knoll again up. "Brown Mouse" appeared to be winning, but Knoll came away in fine fashion and snatched victory on the post.

The best dividend was paid by "Siamese Cat," $30.50.

The Band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment played enjoyable selections during the afternoon.

The full results were as follows:—

FIVE FURLONGS RACE.

Mr. T. F. Hough's Haggis, 152lb (Mr. Gegg) 1
Mr. Lux's Marne, 149lb (Mr. Kremer) 2
Mr. Barady's Morning Glory, 152lb (Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. Reid's Doubtful, 155lb (Mr. Reid) 0
Mr. G. and G.'s Second Violin (Mr. Knoll) 0
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Huntsman, 152lb ..... (Mr. Sutton) 0

Won by a length, a neck between second and third.

Time: 1min., 18 2-5secs.

| Cash Sweep. | | Pari-mutuel. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning No. | Winner: | $22.40 |
| 157, $410.20 | 1, | 7.00 |
| 147, 117.20 | 2, | 6.80 |
| 92, 58.60 | 3, | 7.30 |

GYMKHANA STAKES.—One mile.

| Marks Earned to Date. | |
|---|---|
| Snuffbox | 4 |
| Windsor Dahlia | 2 |
| Brown Mouse | 1 |

Mr. Soares' Siamese Cat, 146lb. (Mr. Sutton) 1
Mr. Goahead's Snuffbox, 151lb (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. G. and G.'s Brown Mouse, 151lb. (Mr. Knoll) 3
Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 151lb (Mr. Gegg) 0
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Churchman (late Church Mouse) 146lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Won by a length, a neck between second and third.

Time: 2min., 10 1-5secs.

| Cash Sweep. | | Pari-mutuel. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning No. | Winner: | $60.50 |
| 131, $541.10 | 1, | 11.00 |
| 70, 154.60 | 2, | 6.80 |
| 47, 77.30 | | |

CLASS HANDICAP—A Class. Three-quarter-mile.

Mr. Staves' Catford (late Gentle Cat, 152lb (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. Dryasdust's The Spec, 156lb (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. T. F. Hough's Cadzow's Waif, 147 ..... (Mr. Kremer) 3
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 147lb (Mr. Sutton) 0

Won easily by five lengths.

Time: 1min., 35 1-5secs.

| Cash Sweep. | | Pari-mutuel. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning No. | Winner: | $9.00 |
| 175, $597.10 | 1, | 5.00 |
| 6, 170.60 | 2, | 5.10 |
| 66, 85.30 | | |

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

### A RETURNED BANISHEE.

A Chinese was charged with returning from banishment.

Defendant stated that he came back to the Colony for the purpose of getting his clothing.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

### CRUELTY TO PIGEONS.

A Chinese was charged with cruelty to some pigeons.

It was stated that the defendant had 352 live pigeons packed up in three baskets on board the *Heungshan*. The baskets were too small to contain even one-third the number.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant $25.

### THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWNS.

A coolie, formerly employed by the Kowloon Godowns, was charged with stealing a quantity of iron from the godowns.

Mr. Robertson, Superintendent Engineer of the godowns, claimed the iron as his property.

Defendant said he picked up the metal from a hole in the ground.

Inspector Gordon said he inspected the hole, which he found to be a small one and probably scooped up by hand. The defendant attempted to evade arrest, and in the struggle an Indian constable was hurt.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

---

VICTORIA CROSS COMPETITION.—Competitors galloped up under fire, over a low hurdle, lifted dummies, representing wounded soldiers, on to their saddles, and carried them back to the winning-post.

Mr. Roderick Barton ..... 1
Mr. J. Gibb ..... 2
Mr. J. A. Ridgway ..... 3
Mr. W. J. Morrison ..... 0
Mr. K. B. Reid ..... 0
Mr. F. Sutton ..... 0
Mr. T. J. Fisher ..... 0
Mr. T. W. Doyle ..... 0
Mr. T. Leitch ..... 0

Won easily—Gibb, who was last up to the dummies, was a good second.

| Cash Sweep. | | Pari-mutuel. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning No. | Winner: | $15.40 |
| 140, $624.40 | 1, | 6.90 |
| 165, 178.40 | 2, | 24.40 |
| 185, 89.20 | 3, | 17.10 |

CLASS HANDICAP.—B Class. Three-quarter-mile.

Mr. J. A. Ridgway's Ridgeway, 155lb (Mr. Sutton) 1
Mr. Thomas' Glorious Pearl, 150lb (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. G. and G.'s Second Violin, 155lb (Mr. Doyle) 3
Mr. Barady's Morning Glory, 155lb (Mr. Morrison) 0
Mr. Staves' Camford (late Camouflage), 152lb ..... (Mr. Knoll) 0
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Churchman (late Church Mouse), 150lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Time: 1min., 37 3-5secs.

Won by a length.

| Cash Sweep. | | Pari-mutuel. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning No. | Winner: | $15.70 |
| 145, $654.50 | 1, | 5.50 |
| 102, 187.00 | 2, | 7.20 |
| 62, 93.50 | 3, | 14.00 |

HANDICAP.—One and a quarter mile.

Mr. Staves' Catford (late Gentle Cat), 150lb ..... (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. G. and G.'s Brown Mouse, 152lb (Mr. Barton) 2
Mr. Lux's Anticipation, 149lb (Mr. Kremer) 3
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Essex Chief, 146lb (Mr. Sutton) 0

Time: 2min., 46 1-5secs.

Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

| Cash Sweep. | | Pari-mutuel. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning No. | Winner: | $9.20 |
| 124, $642.60 | 1, | 7.10 |
| 78, 183.60 | 2, | 8.00 |
| 2, 91.80 | | |

HANDICAP.—From the two mile post once round and in.

Mr. Soares' Black Cat, 159lb (Mr. Gegg) 1
Mr. Dryasdust's Peekskill, 159lb (Mr. Sutton) 2
Mr. Reid's Doubtful, 149lb (Mr. Reid) 3
Mr. Blank's Green Cloth, 154lb (Mr. Barton) 0
Mr. Cottager's Ploughedfield, 149lb (Mr. Knoll) 0
Mr. Lux's Marne, 146lb (Mr. Kremer) 0

Time: 2mins., 25secs.

| Cash Sweep. | | Pari-mutuel. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning No. | Winner: | $8.00 |
| 251, $779.10 | 1, | 6.00 |
| 30, 222.60 | 2, | 7.50 |
| 155, 111.30 | 3, | 23.00 |

## SPORT.

### HONGKONG "BISLEY," 1918.

In addition to those already named, a team has been entered from the H.K.S. Battalion R.G.A.

H. E. the Governor's Cup will be presented to the best individual shot. Cups for the second and third best individual scores have been offered by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., respectively.

The Officers of the 74th Punjabis and 18th Infantry have given a cup for the best team in the Rapid shooting at 200 yards.

Prizes are required for the team securing respectively first, second, and third places.

The latest date for receiving the names of the 60 competitors is extended from Friday, May 17th, to Tuesday, May 21st, at noon. No subsequent alterations in the list of competitors will be allowed except on the ground of sickness certified by an officer of the unit concerned.

### LAWN TENNIS.

#### HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Only two matches were played on Saturday in the Hongkong C.C. Tournaments. The results were as follow:—

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown (rec. 15/3) beat Mr. and Mrs. Vermey (rec. 2/6)—6-3; 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

N. E. Kent (owe 3/6) beat C. Winkler (rec. 15/3)—6-2; 6-2.

#### TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches have been arranged for to-day:—

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

H. A. Nisbet and H. R. Phelips *v.* N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings.

Major Ardoino and Capt. M. Jones *v.* H. and R. Hancock.

F. E. Joseland and C. C. Stark *v.* R. M. Henderson and H. J. Jackman.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE.

K.C.C. (c) *v.* ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was won by St. Stephen's College by 50 games to 43. Scores:—

Davidson and J. Hyde beat Britton and M. S. Fung, 6-5; lost to H. P. Yen and S. H. Ng, 3-8; lost to H. H. Tsui and K. P. Liu, 1-10.

Edwards and W. Hyde beat H. H. Tsui and K. P. Liu, 6-5; lost to H. P. Yen and S. H. Ng, 4-7; lost to Britton and M. S. Fung, 4-7.

Elson and Mead beat Britton and M. S. Fung, 7-4; beat H. H. Tsui and K. P. Liu, 7-4; lost to H. P. Yen and S. H. Ng, 5-6.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE *v.* CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

In their match against Queen's College, on the Queen's College grounds, on Saturday, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. won by 51 games to 48. Scores:—

Loh Ching and Lin Yao Hui beat Rumjahn and Wei Lan Sang, 6-5; beat Lo Man Ho and Lo Man Hin, 8-3; beat Choa and Nagano, 8-3.

Moosdeen and Chan Chok Sam lost to Choa and Nagano, 4-7; lost to Rumjahn and Wei, 5-6; beat Lo and Lo, 9-2.

Lau Fuk Ki and J. R. Chan lost to Lo and Lo, 6-5; lost to Choa and Nagano, 3-8; lost to Rumjahn and Wei, 3-8.

C.R.C. *v.* M.B.K.

In this match, played at Causeway Bay on Saturday, the C.R.C. won by 52 to 47. Scores:—

Choa and Choa lost to Imajo and Imura, 4-7; lost to Suganuma and Yamazaki, 4-7; and beat Yamada and Matsuo, 10-1.

Ng Tatting and Lau Hin Mo lost to Imajo and Imura, 4-7; lost to Suganuma and Yamazaki, 4-7; lost to Yamada and Matsuo, 5-6.

C. F. Lee and C. W. Chang lost to Imajo and Imura, 5-8; beat Suganuma and Yamazaki, 8-3; beat Yamada and Matsuo, 8-3.

TENNIS LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB *v.* CHINESE RECREATION.

This match was played on the U.S.R.C. courts on Saturday and was won by the visitors by 64 games to 35. Scores:—

Cockrem and Robinson lost to Lee and Lee, 5-6; to Lau and Ho, 3-8; and to Un and Mok, 3-8.

Macaulay and Parker beat Lee and Lee, 7-4; lost to Lau and Ho, 4-7; and lost to Un and Mok, 3-8.

Wahl and Wright lost to Lee and Lee, 5-6; Lau and Ho, 3-8; and Un and Mok, 2-9.

### GOLF.

#### U.S.R.C. *v.* K.C.C.

The annual match between the U.S.R.C. and the K.C.C. Golf section took place yesterday and resulted in a narrow win for the latter side. After tiffin, which was served in the U.S.R.C. pavilion, Sir William Rees Davies proposed the health of the visitors in very happy vein, and D. J. Mackenzie, Captain of the Kowloon Golf section, suitably responded.

As a result of the morning's singles the K.C.C. led by 2 games, and after tiffin the four-ball foursomes resulted in a tie of 4 games each, so that on the day's results the visitors came out winners by 2 games. Scores:—

SINGLES "A" TEAM.

| U.S.R.C. | | K.C.C. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Lindsay Woods | 1 | D. J. McKenzie | 0 |
| R. E. Lindsell | 1 | D. Smith | 0 |
| F. Syme-Thomson | 1 | I. Jack | 0 |
| D. Kraft | 1 | Dr. Woodman | 0 |
| Capt. Milner-Jones | 0 | J. Stalker | 1 |
| Capt. M. W. Buck | 0 | G. H. May | 1 |
| Com. Beckwith | 1 | J. Hyde | 0 |
| J. W. Franks | 0 | J. C. Fletcher | 1 |
| | 5 | | 3 |

"B" TEAM.

| U.S.R.C. | | K.C.C. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Smalley | 0 | L. J. Blackburn | 1 |
| F. T. Claxton | 0 | H. Overy | 1 |
| Capt. Gray | 0 | H. Page | 1 |
| M. M. Maas | ½ | W. T. Elson | ½ |
| P. P. J. Woodhouse | 0 | C. C. Stark | 1 |
| B. Layton | 1 | E. J. Edwards | 0 |
| Sir W. Rees Davies | 0 | P. R. Wolf | 1 |
| Maj. Robertson | ½ | J. McIntosh | ½ |
| | 2 | | 6 |

| U.S.R.C. | | K.C.C. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lindsay Woods and Lindsell | 1 | McKenzie and Smith | 0 |
| Syme-Thomson and Kraft | 0 | Jack and Woodman | 1 |
| Milner-Jones and Buck | 1 | Stalker and May | 0 |
| Beckwith and Franks | 0 | Fletcher and Hyde | 1 |
| Smalley and Claxton | 0 | Blackburn and Overy | 1 |
| Gray and Maas | 1 | Page and Elson | 0 |
| Woodhouse and Layton | 1 | Stark and Edwards | 0 |
| Rees Davies and Robertson | 0 | Wolff and McIntosh | 1 |
| | 4 | | 4 |

Total U.S.R.C. ...11 Total K.C.C. .....13

### MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Ministering Children's League gave their second concert on Saturday night at the Royal Naval Canteen, which was, literally, packed to overflowing. Every seat in the hall was occupied, and chairs had to be placed along the sides, while several late-comers had to be content with standing accommodation. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Prior to the entertainment a bevy of little girls sold sweets and fans to the audience, thereby adding a goodly sum to the coffers of the League.

The programme consisted of an exhibition of cinema films interspersed with practically all the musical and other items presented at the previous concert. Led by Miss V. Capel, the following ten little girls gave the scarf dance:—Misses Pennefather, J. Thornhill, R. Rose, Nolan, J. Rose, G. Blackburn, J. Thornhill, and Arnold. The Doll dance, also, was performed by the Misses Eustace, Pennefather, Hanson, J. Rose, E. Rose, Crispin, E. Blackburn, V. Blackburn, R. Young, V. Young, Harris Walker, J. Black, Ruby Young, Nolan, Capel and Thornhill. During the dance Miss I. Thornhill sang "Little Bo Peep." Both these items received unstinted applause. The *tableau* representing Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women" was greatly appreciated. The cast was as follows:—"The Dreamer," Mrs. Thornton; "Cleopatra," Mrs. R. L. Bridger; "Helen of Troy," Mrs. Blackburn; "Iphegenia," Miss F. Rosser; "Jephtha's Daughter," Mrs. A. E. Crapnell; "Fair Rosamond," Mrs. Middleton Smith; "Margaret Roper," Mrs. Surman; "Joan of Arc," Miss C. Hanson; and "Eleanor of Castile," Miss S. Weill. Several new features were introduced. Miss Vyienne Young, a graceful young dancer, gave an exhibition of the Toe Dance, and was loudly recalled. Bandsman Crane created great amusement at the piano with his impersonations of characters at a village concert. Miss Enid Cooper scored an instantaneous success with her artistic rendering of "Some night, Some waltz, Some girl," and in response to an encore, obliged with "Every Little While." Mrs. Pennefather gave a humorous stump oration, entitled "Mirandy"—the trials and sorrows of a negro's wife. Mr. Isaac Day contributed some clever character impersonations. The concert concluded with an exhibition of Chinese boxing. It is to be regretted that at times there were some interruptions from the back of the hall.


INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SLEEPING SUITS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR L., C. & CO. IN THE GENUINE "AERTEX" CELLULAR TROPICAL WEIGHT CLOTH.

WEARERS OF "AERTEX" CELLULAR ARE REMARKABLY FREE FROM COLD AND CHILLS.

THE SUITS ARE FINISHED WITH HALF LENGTH SLEEVES AND LEGS, NO COLLAR AND OPEN AT NECK.

THE IDEAL SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE HOT SEASON

ALL SIZES IN PLAIN WHITE.

$6.50 per suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

16

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S. W. P.—PREPARED PAINT.

FLAT-TONE—A flat oil paint for interior decoration.

CONCRETE FINISH—The ideal paint for concrete and plaster walls.

WORLD BRAND ZINC—28 lb. pails.

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RELIABLE QUALITIES.

Cable Address: "Sugitra, Osaka." J. K. SUGI TRADING CO., Honden, Osaka, Japan. Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

EXPORTERS OF CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES.

GLASS BOTTLES AND GLASS WARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS,
TOYS, SILK GOODS, HOSIERY, AND GENERAL JAPANESE GOODS.

Enquiries Invited. Trial Orders Solicited.

1964

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**NOTICE.**

I have STARTED BUSINESS as General Merchants under the Firm Name of J. M. XAVIER & CO., at 34, Queen's Road Central.

J. M. XAVIER.
[2001

**FOR SALE.**

4 H. P. TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE. Countershaft, 3 Speed Gears. In splendid running order. Complete with indicator and all accessories.

Apply to— CYCLE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2002

FOR SALE.

$1,800 REAL RUSSIAN PEARLS THREAD-NECKLACE. Necessity compels the Vendor to sell these very cheaply.

Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [2003

LOGAN & BASTO.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF LOGAN & BASTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the above-named firm must send such claims with details on or before the 15th day of June next, to MESSRS. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, Accountants and Auditors, 5, Queen's Road Central, the persons appointed to liquidate the above-named Partnership firm.

Dated the 11th of May 1918.

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[2004

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

STEAMSHIP "KOYEI MARU" FROM KOBE.

THE above vessel having arrived here this morning from Kobe Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

Claims against Steamer must be presented within one week after the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Consignees of Cargo must produce Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Office before Bills of Lading can be countersigned by us.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT,
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [2005

**WANTED**

COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER. Apply in writing stating salary required to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1984

**WANTED.**

ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE, General and Maternity (London), disengaged for May and June.

Apply— "R."
C/O KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
[1988

NOTICE.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO has This Day CEASED to be the Manager of our Business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.
[1974

**$100 REWARD.**

THE Undersigned will pay the above Reward of $100 to anyone returning or giving to him information as to the whereabouts of a POINTER DOG Lost in Kowloon since the 1st instant. Approximate description:—Head, ears and back LIVER; small WHITE streak whole length of nose but wider near tip; WHITE patch over LEFT hip; possibly some white on neck; throat, chest, underbody and legs WHITE with small liver spots. Answers to the name of "MAX."

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
No. 1, Ormsby Villas,
Granville Road, Kowloon,
or DE SOUSA & CO., HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1918. [1999

**THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.," and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK,
Secretary,
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[1523

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:—

As set Forth in the Notice Posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1918. [1977

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at NOON.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918. [1948

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.,
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [1965

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1918. [1992

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.,

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1995

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Office Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1996

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1918. [1997

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, entitled to an allotment of Shares in THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, are requested to forward their Claims to the Undersigned as soon as possible.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.
1990

## AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto attached,

IN ONE LOT.

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,600 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918. [1929

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at CANTON at NOON, 27th May:—

The twin screw launch "LUIPIN"
Hull composite, teakwood planking throughout.
Length 54' 6".
Beam 10' 2".
Draft 4'.
Engines. Compound Surface Condensing.
Cylinders H.P. 5". L.P. 10". Stroke 7".
Boiler. Diameter 4' 8".
Length 6'.
W.P. 90 lbs.

The Launch is in good condition and suitable for harbour, river or creek work.

The launch is anchored off the Can on Custom House, where she can be inspected.

A. H. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1918. [1998

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG,
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

Just received a Selection of
ARTISTIC SILVER MEDALS
of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, &c., &c.
[1845

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1987

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STOREY HOUSE, good locality.

Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
1956

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
1875

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE Co., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2000

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 100, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply— C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1968

## INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

# WATSON'S PYERIS.

*Registered.*

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.

Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."

—*Pope.*

PINTS $1.00 PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 CTS. „ „

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.
[12

DEATHS.

COOK.—At No. 10, Studley Avenue, Shanghai, on May 2nd, EMMA LOUIS, beloved wife of F. A. COOK, aged fifty years.

STANION.—At 25, Wongkashaw Gardens, Shanghai, on May 3rd, WILLIAM KNIER STANION, aged 44 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH MAY, 1918.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MAURICE LETTER.

AFTER the convincing reply which the Prime Minister has made in the House of Commons to the accusations of Major-General MAURICE the verdict of the Court of Honour which is to investigate the subject will be awaited with the deepest interest. While it was never imagined—nor even alleged, so far as we can see—that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and Mr. BONAR LAW had deliberately sought to mislead the nation, it was equally inconceivable that a trusted and distinguished officer who had held the high position of Director of Military Operations on the Imperial General Staff would jeopardise his career by challenging the statements of two Ministers of the Crown in defiance of the KING'S Regulations except "under a grave sense of responsibility and public duty." The only possible explanation seemed to be that there were two alternative renderings of the same set of facts. This, indeed, appears to be the case in regard to the increase of man-power on the Western Front since the beginning of 1917. Apparently, General MAURICE draws a distinction between combatant and non-combatant strength. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE refuses to accept that distinction, though it has frequently been made by his colleagues in office. After all, if we are going to count as combatants the Chinese Labour Corps and others who are daily making and repairing roads, tramways, and railways under fire we must, surely, set against the total thus obtained the Belgians who are forced to perform a similar service for the enemy. Be this as it may, however, it seems that the statement that the "combatant strength" of the British Army was greater on January 1st, 1918, than on the corresponding date last year was confirmed by General MAURICE'S Department nine days after Mr. LLOYD GEORGE delivered the speech in which this information was conveyed to the House of Commons. General MAURICE himself is given as the authority for the assurance that the Allies had a superiority in Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in France and Flanders at the beginning of the present German offensive. In regard to the question as to whether the extension of the British Front was decided by the Supreme War Council of the Allies at Versailles—a question upon which there was a direct conflict of testimony—the Prime Minister declares that although General MAURICE was at Versailles he was not present in the Council Chamber when the subject was raised. The matter, it seems, had been under consideration for some time, as the result of great pressure exercised by the French, who were in urgent need of releasing some of their troops for agricultural work, and it was finally referred to Sir DOUGLAS HAIG and General PETAIN for settlement, and reported to the War Council as an accomplished fact. We have, of course, still to hear General MAURICE'S version, but in the meantime it will be generally admitted that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE was thoroughly justified in complaining of unfair treatment if the first intimation which he received that his statements were incorrect was General MAURICE'S letter to the Press. It was only natural to assume that General MAURICE had been driven to make a public protest by the refusal of the Prime Minister to pay any heed to private and personal representations. At the same time it will be noticed that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE declared that he was not sorry to have had the opportunity of disposing once and for all of the rumours which had been current. A great many people are under the impression that so long as dissatisfaction finds no expression in the newspapers all is well. A greater delusion never existed, and no better proof of this could be needed than that supplied by the present dispute. The removal of misconceptions and misunderstandings, which though they may be without foundation nevertheless create doubt in the public mind, is, as Mr. ASQUITH pointed out, the first thing necessary if we wish "to get on with the war." The world will now know the truth. If the Government establish their case they will emerge from the ordeal strengthened, and the "distrust," which, according to General MAURICE, is "impairing the splendid moral of our troops," will immediately disappear instead of being left to extend its evil influence unchecked.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that an infectious or contagious disease prevails in the Philippine Islands.

The ten-day Liberty Loan campaign in Shanghai resulted in $618,900 gold being subscribed by 965 investors.

A list of the Official and Non-Official Justices of the Peace of the Colony appears in the current issue of the *Gazette*.

The name of Dr. H. L. Cumming has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practice medicine in the Colony.

On Friday four cases of cerebro-spinal fever and one death from the disease were notified in the Colony. There were also one case each of bubonic plague, diphtheria, and enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

It will be noticed from an advertisement printed in another page that, in addition to the three chief prizes in the Hongkong War Bond drawing, several substantial smaller prizes are offered, including two of $10,000 each.

Mr. A. W. Sweetingham, employed by the British American Tobacco Co., was found lying dead on his bed, shot through the heart, at his house in Hankow on April 29th. A revolver was lying at his side. Mr. Sweetingham returned home at midday feeling out of sorts. He was formerly a resident of Shanghai, and leaves a wife and two small children, for whom the greatest sympathy is felt.

Notice and proof of the appointment of Reverend Mother Teresa Pera as Mother Superioress in the Colony of Hongkong of the Society of the Daughters of Charity of the Canossian Institute has been placed in the hands of H.E. the Governor.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Messrs. W. Murray Scott, $20; J. Reid, $20; E. Banfield Cubey, $10; J. Dalziel, $10; J. Rodger, $5; and J. W. Stewart, $3.

The body of a Chinese with a gun-shot wound in the chest was discovered floating in the harbour near the foreshore at Tsat Tze Mui (Seven Sisters), in an advanced state of decomposition. It is not known whether the shot was self-inflicted or not. The body, which was sent to the Public Mortuary on Friday, cannot be identified.

The regulations for the appointment and registration of public vaccinators under Section 5 (3) of the Vaccination Ordinance, 1890, have been amended by the addition of the following Regulation:—"It shall not be lawful for any public vaccinator, without the consent in writing of the Inspector of Vaccination, to advertise or publish his name as being a Public Vaccinator or authorized to issue certificates of vaccination."

Mr. W. K. Stanion, of 25, Wongkashaw Gardens, Shanghai, was found, at about noon on May 3rd, in his house dead from a bullet wound and a rifle lying beside him. Mr. Stanion was 44 years of age. He came out to Shanghai 20 years ago in the piece-goods trade. He was a prominent cricketer and was at one time the president of the Lancastrians' Society. For many years he was a very keen member of the Volunteers. He leaves a widow and three children, for whom deep sympathy is felt.

These popular entertainers, the Misses Woods, gave their farewell entertainment to the troops on Friday night at the R. A. Theatre amidst the greatest enthusiasm, many calls from the audience being heard "Not to go away," "Miss your boat," "Stay another week," etc. The Misses Woods, however, cannot delay their departure. They leave for Shanghai and Japan on Wednesday. Many will regret the departure of these clever entertainers, who have certainly given great pleasure with their fresh, bright work, and have cheered up the troops immensely. They are assured of a hearty welcome should they pass this way again.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KUOI SAN YO."]

CANTON, May 12th.

RECRUITING BUREAUX DISSOLVED.

The Tuchun and the Civil Governor sent troops early on the morning of the 9th inst. to close all the recruiting-bureaux of the Military Government. All arms were removed, and the soldiers previously recruited were dispersed. No opposition was reported. The public are glad to see an end thus put to the recruiting of the "People's Army."

SWATOW REPORTS.

It is reported from Swatow that the Tuchun of Fukien has recently gone to Amoy to control military affairs.

NORTHERN TROOPS IN KIANG-SI.

It is officially reported that over 1,000 Northern troops were defeated on the Nam-hung front by surprise attacks when they were leaving their front-line. Canton troops have recaptured several important positions and the Canton leaders are considering sending troops beyond the Kiang-si boundaries.

GENERAL LUNG'S TROOPS.

It is reported that Lung's troops in Hoi-hong district (adjacent to Lui-chow) have recently built numerous strongholds on the heights. Several thousands of new troops arrived at Hoi-hong the other day. General Lung and his Chief Commander, Li Kor-pan, have recently gone to Kwong Chow-wan to plan fresh attacks.

HUNAN AFFAIRS.

Commander Tam Ho-ming reported that his troops have recaptured Loy-yeung city and are proceeding to attack Chang-sha. Northern leaders are still not quite in agreement with each other, although the Premier has mediated between them.

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that M.Ps. in the Northern provinces, have wired to the Canton authorities and other notabilities requesting the postponement of the change in the Military Government till Parliament is formed in Canton. It is said that the change of Government will be amended, and Dr. Sun will be appointed to an important position.

DISMISAL OF A DEFENCE COMMISSIONER.

The Tuchun has ordered Chang Hoi-yu, Defence Commissioner of Nam-hung, to hand his position over to the man who was previously sent by the Tuchun. Chang is Minister of War to the Military Government and Commander of Yunnan troops. In view of Chang's position and his objections to the change of the Military Government the Tuchun intended to reduce his military-power, and recall him to Canton.

It is said that the Tuchun will lead an army to the Nam-hung front and offer his assistance in clearing away the Northern troops.

# THE WAR.

## GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO GENERAL MAURICE'S ALLEGATIONS:

### MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE DEFEATED.

## GERMANY'S NEXT MOVE:

### INDICATIONS OF TWO SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS.

## ENEMY OVERTURES TO AMERICA:

### "A RIGMAROLE OF CANT AND DECEIT."

*Franco-Belgian Front.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH FRONT.

PINNING THE ALLIES DOWN ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 10th.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent at Rotterdam reports:—The three points where the enemy main forces are massing for the next blow are, Flanders, the Amiens salient, and the Italian front. The only question is—Where will the first blow be struck? Indications are that at least two attacks will come simultaneously, the course of the operations being left to decide which will be the main decisive battle. Although the real issue is intended to be fought out against the British and French, there is reason to believe that the Italian front will be the scene of more important events than in the first stage of the offensive. There is the smallest number of Germans on the Italian front, but the German control of the Austrian armies is stronger than at any period of the war. General Ludendorff has succeeded in imposing his will on the Austrians, and the moment has come to carry out his decisions, but it is doubtful whether the real intention is other than that of pinning down the Allies on the Italian front, and to prevent Generalissimo Foch drawing upon them. As regards the main offensive, the Germans have been concentrating their energies in developing at greater speed and following up any initial successes, chiefly due to the complaints of commanders that the failure to break through after St. Quentin was due to incomplete co-operation of artillery and infantry. Hence their plans have been made quicker for bringing up artillery including fresh devices like the application of the tank principle to the shifting of batteries.

POSITIONS COMPLETELY RE-ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, May 9th.
10.36 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—At the conclusion of the fighting this morning in the La Clytte-Vormezeele sector the French and British positions were completely re-established.

The enemy, after artillery firing, launched two early local attacks in the neighbourhood of Albert and Bouzincourt. Our rifle and machine-gun fire broke up the latter attack, the enemy not reaching our trenches.

The enemy, after suffering heavy casualties from our fire at Albert, effected a lodgment in our advanced positions on a front of 150 yards.

### FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, May 10th.
1.30 a.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—There was only marked reciprocal artillery activity on the Hailles-Montdidier Front.

*General.*

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 11th.

The silver market is steady.

### LATEST GERMAN PEACE OFFENSIVE.

"A RIGMAROLE OF CANT AND DECEIT."

LONDON, May 10th.

The *Daily Mail* Correspondent in Switzerland describes the newest German peace offensive, which is directed against the United States through Switzerland. It appears that three weeks ago the German Government tried to get its offers sent to President Wilson through Professor Heron, an American, living in Geneva, whose book, "The Menace of Peace," gained him President Wilson's friendship and esteem. The Munich Professor, Quidde, a friend of Count Hertling's, visited Professor Heron, accompanied by the Dutch Pacifist, Jong van Deek, and he declared that he had come on behalf of Count Hertling, of the German Foreign Office, to prepare the way for a merciful peace. He assured Professor Heron that the Reichstag peace party was to obtain predominance in Germany, and he wished Professor Heron to prepare President Wilson to profit by the auspicious moment. Professor Quidde declared that Germany was ready, firstly, to grant Alsace-Lorraine autonomy, provided that Alsace-Lorraine was not mentioned at the peace conference; secondly, if the Brest-Litovsk Treaties were not raised at the Peace Conference. Germany might make certain concessions; thirdly, that there be no economic war after the war; fourthly, the German colonies must be restored.

Professor Quidde explained that the present offensive on the Western Front was a final effort to achieve peace.

Professor Heron indignantly asked how Professor Quidde could request him to lay such a rigmarole of cant and deceit before the American people. It would simply strengthen the determination of the Americans to continue fighting till Prussian militarism was extinguished.

Professor Quidde left weeping.

Professor Heron next week was besieged by offers from Herr Golf, also his friend Ballin, and certain members of the Court—all of high social standing. They used the telephone when they found Professor Heron's door shut.

Professor Quidde and the others have now returned to Germany, with the exception of Herr Golf, who is in hospital at Berne, owing to stomachic poisoning.

Professor Heron, in discussing the matter with the correspondent, said he believed these people are now convinced for the first time that the United States intend to fight till the righteous objects are achieved.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE MAURICE LETTER.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, May 10th.
6.55 a.m.

The papers practically join in a chorus of praise of Mr. Lloyd George for converting the attack based upon the Maurice letter into what one Ministerial organ describes as "The most futile of the fiascoes in which the previous attacks had ended." Ministerial Lobbyists declare that there was an almost ludicrous note of blank disappointment on the faces of Mr. Asquith's supporters when his opening words "a good deal of misconception" made them realise that no real fight was intended.

These journals describe Mr. Asquith's performance as feeble and half-hearted. As the *Daily Mail* says, "Mr. Asquith is not even an adroit Parliamentarian now. He was outgeneralled and outfought."

### THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

JAPAN'S UNSWERVING DETERMINATION TO STAND BY IT.

LONDON, May 12th.

Baron Goto, in a message to Mr. Balfour, announcing that he was charged with the duties of Secretary for Foreign Affairs owing to the regrettable illness and retirement of Baron Motono states:—I need hardly assure you of Japan's unswerving determination to stand by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Sharing my predecessor's implicit faith in the final victory of the common cause, I feel proud of being associated with you in the great task before us."

Mr. Balfour replying, welcomed Japan's assurance and said that Great Britain has always regarded, and will continue to regard, the Anglo-Japanese alliance as the corner-stone of the relations uniting the two countries.

### THE SUREST ROAD TO VICTORY.

PARIS, May 10th.

Lord Derby, speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Anglo-American Press Association, emphasised the loyalty with which Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who was an old friend of his, placed his services at the disposal of Generalissimo Foch. This loyalty was due to his absolute confidence in Generalissimo Foch. Similar loyalty was felt by all Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's officers. Lord Derby was convinced that the unified command was the surest road to victory, which would not be long in being traversed.

### MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BRYAN MAHON.

LONDON, May 10th.

Major-General Sir Bryan Mahon has announced his impending departure from Ireland.

### UKRAINE'S SALVATION.

MANIFESTO BY GENERAL SKOROPADSKY.

LONDON, May 10th.

General Skoropadsky, the inveterate enemy of the Bolsheviks, in a manifesto on resuming office, told the Ukrainans that they owed their salvation to the Central Powers, who were invincible.

The manifesto does not mention peace with Russia. Therefore, it is assumed that the Ukraine will continue operations against Russia.

(*Continued on page 7.*)

### MESSAGES CARRIED BY SPIES ON THEIR SKINS.

A European dispatch reports the seizure of a woman spy carrying military secrets from allied countries concealed on the skin of her back.

The secret message, which contained important military information intended for Germany, was written in invisible ink. The French Secret Service agents detected its presence by close scrutiny and found the method of developing it after a long series of tests.

This episode illustrates well the extraordinary ingenuity which is employed by the German General Staff in organizing spy work and gathering military secrets from allied countries. Hundreds of thousands of persons are probably employed in this work and every imaginable method of smuggling information back to Germany is tried. On the other hand, the allied officers are equally alert in hunting spies and have their own methods of gathering information.

The female skin offers an unusually dangerous channel of communication. A chivalrous allied officer might hesitate to inflict humiliation on a woman and would be very apt to overlook such a place of concealment. In such cases not only is the message written in invisible ink, but it is also in secret code. It is therefore hidden behind a perfect network of defences.

Many kinds of invisible writing are known to science, and most, if not all, of these can be practised on the human skin. It should be remembered that one of the earliest forms of writing material parchment—was made of animal skin, and that the human skin does not differ greatly from this.

For every form of invisible writing there is an appropriate method of development. The "secret service or "intelligence" officer who is entrusted with the work of catching spies and detecting secret messages must be an expert chemist, a scientific criminologist and an advanced student of military affairs. He must be able to detect every kind of secret writing.

There are a number of colourless substances that may be used as inks which become visible on the application of heat only.

### FULL MARCHING ORDER.

BY RIFLEMAN PATRICK MACGILL.

Travelling to or from the trenches at the present time, in full marching order is a heavy task. The roads, past where the lightest limber stops and where man has to be his own beast of burden, are gouged by shell fire and covered with mud. He cannot really march along them, and such refinements as keeping step are out of the question. They have got to drag themselves through infinite wastes of slush and muck, which in some parts reaches as high as the soldier's hips. Summer with its searing heat and dusty roads is trying enough, but winter with its mud and piercing cold is horrible.

Still, despite all these difficulties the soldier marching through France must carry his house with him, just like a snail in the garden. Sometimes, the man's pace is as slow as that of the snail. And this is not to be wondered at seeing the conditions and the burdens which the man carries. That men have these loads night after night and day after day and endure is a miracle. That they stick to the task with unflinching zeal and always cheerful, unconquerable resolution is one of the splendours of the war.

"A soldier is something for hanging things on," is a saying with the British Expeditionary Force and soldiers arrayed in full marching order are painfully conscious of the truth of this remark as they near the trenches after a long march from the back area to the line of war.

First of all there is the rifle, the soldier's best friend; and the weapon is always with them. He must be very careful of it for on it his life very often depends. If the man falls into the mud it does not particularly matter, but if the rifle falls in, it is a different story. There is no admissible excuse for a dirty rifle. The weapon must always be clean, both at the beginning and at the end of a march, and frequent inspections make neglect of this impossible.

Other items of the soldier's equipment are the ammunition, 120 rounds, the bayonet, entrenching tool, housewife, hold-all, ground-sheet, mess-tin, razor, soap, comb, towel pay-book, clasp-knife, iron rations (which consists of six biscuits, a tin of corned beef, packets of tea and sugar and a few oxo cubes), knife, fork and spoon, a bottle of water, spare shirt, pants, socks and vest, a first field dressing and an overcoat. In addition to this there are many different coverings for the head, Balaclava helmet, trench helmet and forage cap. Then braziers and charcoal are carried up to the line by the men who are going in. A fire is a great necessity in the trenches. It gives an air of comparative comfort to the scene and no dug-out is ever complete without its braziers. And then consider the parcels from home!

So when all things are taken into account, the trying marches, the perilous roads, the heavy burdens, a journey in full marching order is a pretty strenuous undertaking, though many worse things have to be faced. Men march in this manner day in and day out through all the year, and after more than three years of it the soldiers of the Empire are just as they were at the outbreak of war.

### THE PACIFISTS

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S WOUNDS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., speaking as the guest of the Cannibal Club at a luncheon in London, recently, said that he had been attacked—had been wounded; yes, and all the wounds had been below the belt. When he had used the substantive "friends" with Germany as the adjective he had said that those friends were the people whom they were to meet at Stockholm, and who were to support their war aims. On the second occasion when he referred to the same thing he had given four or five names, such as Liebknecht, who had been fighting against German militarism, and some who had been imprisoned for it. On neither occasion did the newspapers give the qualification or define the significance. The great problem of the war was to awaken democracy. The war had to be fought, not on old lines, but on new lines—with the weapons of the mind as well as the lethal weapons, which were doing so effective service on the fields of Flanders and France. A war of attrition had to be carried on inside nations, and not between nations and nations. If war was necessary let them see to it that it be fought by them like men, like business men, and efficient men, and the men who were accustomed to know the international situation, and knew the psychology of the people. "I am in favour," said Mr. Macdonald, "of a peace on democratic lines. I am not satisfied with any terms which the Germans have yet offered. Certainly not. (Cheers.) That is the nonsense that is talked. There is not a proposal made by Germany yet that affords a foundation for a satisfactory peace. It is the duty of the diplomat, however, not to tell the soldier to lay down his arms, but to let the War Office look after its own job. The diplomat has to look after his own job, which is to pin down the other side to exactly what they say and mean. My policy is one of pinning down." (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Among a number of questions put to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was one asking him if he were willing to go to Germany and repeat the speech which he had made, and whether he would not find himself in Ruhleben instead of arriving back in London.

In reply, Mr. Macdonald said he was perfectly sure that he would find himself in prison like his German friends. He had no intention of going to Germany, but to a neutral country, where he would make a speech expressing the sentiments he did that day. In reply to further questions, he said that the democracy of Germany must free itself. No democracy had been freed by another. There was no danger of Bolshevism appearing in England. He was not a Bolshevist, but a law and order man.

### THE FOOD QUEUE.

[BY EVELYN SHARP.]

It was interesting to open the newspaper one day and read that the action taken by the authorities with a view to abolishing the margarine queue had been attended with instant success. In our neighbourhood, it is true, the margarine queue does not exist. But, then, neither does margarine; and it does not seem a tremendous achievement to abolish the margarine queue by abolishing margarine. For more than a week every shop in our district that could possibly be suspected under normal circumstances of selling margarine has displayed the depressing notice: "No butter, no margarine." The mention of butter, we think, is intended for humour, butter having been as extinct as the Dodo—or matches—for weeks past. Not that this matters much, for if there were any butter few people in my neighbourhood could afford to buy it.

It recalls one of childhood's games to go out with a basket in search of margarine, matches, mutton, and milk. But I found, after doing this quite fruitlessly for a whole afternoon recently, that the game had lost its zest since the days when I played it with an imaginary basket. For although it is undeniable that everything beginning with an "M" is as imaginary in these days as it used to be in the nursery game of long ago, the empty basket has now, unfortunately, become a reality, and that makes all the difference to the game. It is astonishing how one real brick can destroy a whole castle in the air.

There was certainly no queue at the shop, known by courtesy as the "Stores," to which my sugar-card chains me as a customer whether I wish to waver in my allegiance to it or not. It was filled to overflowing with women, also carrying baskets, and there was only one assistant to serve us all; but nobody in our district ever dreams of pushing or attempting to get served "out of her turn." We read with astonishment of alleged scenes in West End shops, where top-hatted gentlemen and fur-coated ladies apparently fight for whisky at a guinea a bottle, and have to be formed into queues for the protection of the shopman. Here, that sort of thing is simply not "done"—even for the necessaries of life. If anybody at my Stores is inclined to be arrogant, it is generally the shop assistant—as the young woman found who presumed, as I entered the shop, to say that she wanted some matches.

We all started, not because she wanted matches—we all did—but because she ventured to say so. We never *want* things nowadays; we grovel for them. So the presumptuous young woman was naturally put in her place.

"Matches?" said the assistant, raising her eyebrows. "No *matches!*"

The customer altered her tone perceptibly. "Any bacon to-day?" she asked humbly. The assistant again looked as if she had been asked for the philosopher's stone. "No bacon," she said coldly. The young woman grew still more nervous, while the rest of us hung upon her questions, the answers to which meant so much to every one of us. "No condensed milk—no eggs—no neck of mutton—only beef pieces," the monotonous recital went on. "Tea? I can let you have two ounces at 4s. the pound. No Government tea left!" We watched the two ounces being weighed out, hoping against hope that the supply would last out till our turn came. Our spirits rose a little when the same customer was allowed to buy a pound pot of plum jam for elevenpence—a penny below the maximum price fixed, as the assistant was careful to point out. Then came the crucial moment. "What about marge?" asked the young woman, flushed, as it were, with her success in tea and jam.

We all held our breath. The assistant drummed her fingers on the counter and looked out of the window. "No margarine—no butter," she said, with an attempt at jauntiness. The attempt fell very flat, though no one said anything. We were all long past complaining. Our silence seemed, however, to reach the remote recesses of the assistant's conscience, for she condescended to look at us for the first time. "What's all this fuss about margarine?" she asked jocosely. "I've got a nice bottle of wine here. Doesn't anybody want a bottle of wine for a change? Only two-and-threepence!"

But we were also past joking; and this sally likewise met with no response, except from the one man who was waiting with the others to be served. "What sort o' wine?" he asked with a faint show of interest. "Ginger," was the hopeful reply. "Good Lord!" said the man.

By the time my turn came I knew that nothing I wanted was in the shop, I said as much to the assistant, who did not seem visibly affected by the information. "You can have jam," she remarked, as one who tries to reason with a spoilt child. "And if you'd come in this morning I could have let you have a bit of sausage meat." Finding me proof against this attempt at consolation, she turned to a very small person with a very large ribbon bow on her head and a very large bag in her hand. "What for you, my dear!" she asked, with almost a human note in her voice. The small person, whose head just came to the edge of the counter, referred to a grimy piece of paper in her hand, and read off the items on it without a pause, in a shrill, piping voice.

"Half of marge, half of Gov'ment tea, pound of sugar—*lump*, please; half of fat bacon, three loaves—*new*, please; two-pound pot o' marm'lade; three-quarters of scrag end, and two tins o' condensed." She paused. There was a silence too deep for words. She held out her yawning bag, without a sign of guile on her round, innocent face. "Well, you've got a nerve, you have—or, rather, your mother has," remarked the shop assistant as soon as she could find words. "That's what farver said," grinned the child, and darted out of the shop to a waiting circle of small admirers.

On my way home, denied admittance to any other provision shop by the announcement that, in order to avoid a

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

queue, "only regular customers could be served," I lavishly bought flowers (for the first time since the outbreak of war) with the money I had intended to spend on matches, margarine, milk, and mutton. I was beginning to understand why people buy pianos and fur boots that way.

### WAR PENSIONS.

£41,500,000 IN 1918-19.

In their report on the administration of the Ministry of Pensions the Select Committee on National Expenditure state: "Whatever the cost, the nation will not allow those who have been called upon to make the heaviest sacrifices for the common cause to fall into destitution, or to have reason to complain of niggardly treatment. In examining the work of the Ministry this has been the consideration uppermost in our minds; to it all others are secondary." Nevertheless, the Committee find that in some respects scarcely adequate consideration has been given to the interests of the taxpayer, and they submit a number of recommendations for safeguarding the public purse and generally improving administration.

The expenditure of the Ministry for the financial year 1917-18 is estimated by the Director of Finance of the department at £23,000,000. For the coming year 1918-19 it is estimated at £41,500,000, on the assumption that there is no further change in the rates and conditions of the pensions and grants. In February, 1917, the Government Actuary estimated that the expenditure in 1918-19 for men and their families alone would be £25,000,000. The amount included in the present estimate for the same items is £35,500,000.

From February 15th, 1917—when the transfer of pension work to the Ministry took effect—to February 13th, 1918, the number of pensions and allowances granted to officers, soldiers and sailors disabled, and to the widows and other dependents of deceased officers and men, including allowances to the children of officers and men, whether disabled or deceased, was 636,500. Cases of treatment and training numbered 18,500.

Three classes of cases are mentioned by the Committee, in which the course to be taken, having regard, on the one hand, to the principle of generosity and on the other to a just care for the public purse, presents serious difficulties. These comprise (1) men who were of weak constitution when admitted into the Army, (2) men who claim that their health has been worsened by military service, and (3) men coming under Article 9 of the Royal Warrant, which allows a claim to be made for a pension at any future time on the ground that health had been injuriously affected during service in the present war. As to these cases the Committee recommend:—

(1).—That where a man's physical disability existing before military service has been slightly increased by service, he should receive a pension or gratuity based, not, as at present, on his pre-war disability, together with the increase caused by service, but on the amount of injury he has suffered; except where the slight increase in physical disability does in fact cause a serious decrease in earning capacity.

(2).—That where a man claims that his health has been worsened by service, some evidence should be required that this is the case or that the conditions under which he has served have been such as to justify that presumption; it should not be assumed to be so merely because good evidence cannot be adduced to the contrary. In cases of real doubt, the benefit should be given to the man.

(3).—That the administration of Article 9 of the Royal Warrant should be carefully and continuously watched by the Treasury. The existing practice with respect to the records obtained of the men's physical condition on discharge, and the means of securing identification, should be reviewed.

GUARDING AGAINST ABUSES.

With regard to Article 9, it is pointed out that such a provision, not restricted by any time limit, may open the door to grave abuse. In this connection it is of great importance that steps should be taken now to prevent fraudulent or ill-founded claims in the future. It does not appear that the existing arrangements are sufficient.

Criticism is passed on the procedure followed in awarding pensions to men discharged on account of wounds or sickness. The medical boards are required to base their awards on their opinion of what had been the physical condition of the man before his admission into the Army, as to which they have no sufficient evidence, and are not in a position to make any inquiry. The Committee are of opinion that this system is wrong, and recommend that, wherever the question of pre-war health arises,

Adequate local inquiries should be made into a man's medical history prior to his military service, before any steps are taken to decide whether a pension should be granted on the ground of deterioration of health due to service.

Among other recommendations are the following:—

The procedure for selecting cases for further review at Chelsea Hospital should be revised.

Officers, either attached to the Board of Customs and Excise or of similar standing, should be appointed for the purpose of assisting in the examination of claims which come before Local Committees.

An officer appointed by the Treasury should appear before the Appeal Tribunal to assist in the lucidation of the facts of each case.

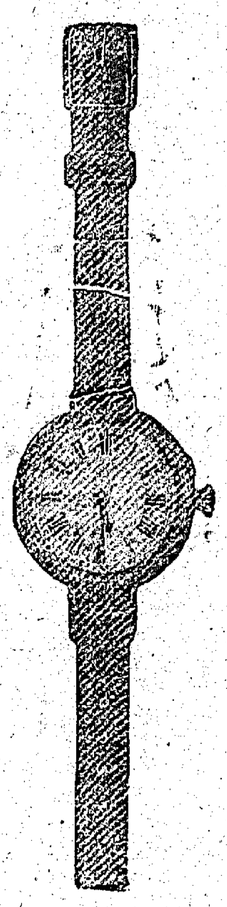
Local inquiries should be made in all cases in which a separation allowance of more than 7s. 6d. a week is to be converted into a pension.

It is suggested for consideration whether the medical boards which examine the men who still remain for enlistment ought not to include one member whose task would be to see that men are not taken in who are quite unsuitable, or are not graded as fit for work beyond their real capacity.

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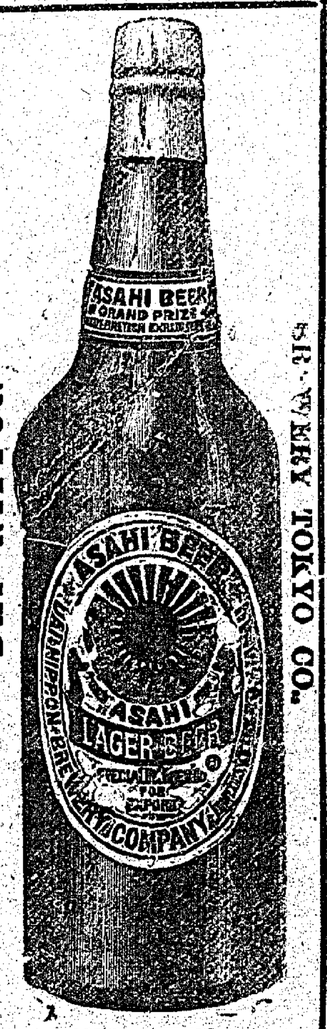
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## THE LATE MR. REDMOND

### TRIBUTE FROM ALL PARTIES IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on March 6th Mr. Lloyd George said: I am sure the House has been profoundly shocked by the unexpected news of the death of one of its oldest, most respected, and eminent members. The Government would have taken the responsibility of moving the adjournment of the House out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. John Redmond had it not been for the fact that the urgent necessities of the war rendered it absolutely necessary that we should carry through certain business. He had been a member of this House for thirty-seven years. I remember—it is one of my first memories in this House—about twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago—an old member of the House said to me, pointing to Mr. John Redmond, "There goes one of the most respected members in this House." Since that date I am sure it will be the universal feeling of all who are present, and of every members of the House, that he has grown in the esteem and affection, the admiration, and the trust of all parties. That is a great thing to say for any member of the House, but it certainly is a great thing to say for a man who, during the whole of that period, has been engaged incessantly in one of the fiercest controversies of our time—a controversy which aroused the deepest passions of all men who took part in it—with the most inflexible purpose, because if he won the respect and esteem of this House, he never did it by deviating one hair's breadth from the principle which was the dominant principle of his career. (Cheers.) There may be, and there undoubtedly is possibly even now, a difference of opinion as to the policy which he stood for and fought for. There is absolutely no difference of opinion as to the ability, the genius, the eloquence, the judgment, the dignity, and the honourableness with which he advocated that policy. (Hear, hear.) Above all, there is no one either in this House or out of it who would for a moment question the complete disinterestedness with which he gave his life to his country.

There was no office or position in the British Empire that his great Parliamentary talents could not have entitled him to aspire to. There was no position, in my judgment, that he could not have attained. He gave all his great gifts, not merely of Parliamentary oratory, which were almost unrivalled, but his gifts of real statesmanship—he gave them all—his time, his opportunity, his strength, his health, and even his life, he gave them all to the service of Ireland. And it is one of the tragedies of a land of many tragedies that he was not afforded the opportunity to use to the full those great powers of leadership and wise and sagacious statesmanship for the benefit of his native land. Another of its many tragedies is that he was struck down before he had achieved the great purpose of his life. His attitude in the war has given him a great place in the affections of Britain, and there is no man of British race throughout the world, wherever he is, who will read of his death to-day except with unfailing sorrow, and with a feeling that it is a blow and a loss not merely to Ireland, but to Britain as well. (Cheers.) He was a man of real breadth of view. He knew when to fight; he knew when to make peace. He was a man of real courage. He had the courage not merely to face foes; he had the more difficult and trying courage to know when to face friends, and to face misconception amongst friends. (Cheers.) He yearned for conciliation, for the reconciliation of the feuds of centuries. He yearned passionately for it. He yearned as a man who wanted to see conciliation before his hour struck. He laboured for it. Unionists have told me with enthusiasm and with pride of his work in the Convention; the respect and confidence he won there by some of the greatest speeches of his career. They trusted him. They believed in him. Their hopes rested upon him, upon his integrity as well as his sagacity. They spoke with feeling of a man they had spent a life in fighting. He went there bowed with sorrow. We know now even the physical tortures he endured when he was serving his country in that trying position. The last time I saw him—it was only a few days ago—he was a broken man, and death was written on his face. But his last word to me was a plea for concord, concord between two races that Providence has decided should work together for the common ends of humanity as neighbours. He has passed away. We can only, here in this House, extend sympathy to his sorrowing family and friends. Yea, and to the sororwing country which is berefit of his wise leadership at the greatest crisis of its fate. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith: The sudden and unexpected news of the death of Mr. Redmond came upon us all, as the Prime Minister has said, with an indescribable shock, and though it is right and fitting that the House should take as early an opportunity as may be of expressing its sense of bereavement, I could have wished, like my right hon. friend, that we could have had a little more time to collect our thoughts and our words so as to pay to his memory a worthier and a more adequate tribute. After close Parliamentary, and of late years personal association with him which has now lasted the lifetime of a generation, I find it difficult to speak except in the fewest and simplest words. He was called upon, after an interval, to succeed one of the greatest of Irishmen, Mr. Parnell, in the leadership of the Irish party, which he held by an unchallenged title from the day of his election to the day of his death. We here in this House, even those who differed most deeply and acutely from him, join with a whole heart and without reserve or qualification in the judgment that he was at once a great Parliamentarian and a true patriot. In the varying vicissitudes of his political fortune he never faltered for a moment in the trust which he felt was committed to him. He saw the Home Rule Bill at last embodied in statutory form, and during these last months, as my right hon. friend has said, he laboured hard at the Convention with all the personal and representative power that he possessed to bring about concord in Ireland. Few but those who, like myself, were closely engaged in that prolonged struggle can know or appreciate the ceaseless assiduity, the unwearying patience, the unfailing tact, the immense knowledge both of principle and detail, the measured judgment and sustained enthusiasm which he contributed to this cause. They were qualities rare in themselves, and in their combination invaluable. He was a master, as many of us have seen for years, of all the resources, whether of strategy or attack, which our Parliamentary campaigns demand of those who are called upon to lead. Nor did he ever—no better tribute can be paid to the memory of any man who has spent his life in this House—in the strain and stress of constant and most embittered controversy, fail to conform to the highest standards and traditions of which this House is the proud custodian and the jealous trustee. Of his personal qualities, even if I could trust myself in this House, this is not the time or place to speak. It is sufficient for to-day to say that the House, Ireland, Great Britain, the whole Empire, is impoverished by his loss.

Sir E. Carson: Perhaps the House will allow me just for one moment, on behalf of myself and the other members of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary party, to say how entirely we associate ourselves with what has fallen from the Prime Minister and the late Prime Minister on this tragic and sorrowful announcement of the death of the late Mr. John Redmond. I knew the late Mr. John Redmond for some thirty-five years. I knew him first as a barrister on my own circuit in Ireland and in the contests in the forum and in the contests from day to day of our daily profession, he always exhibited thes same courtesy, the same kindness, and the same feeling that every man has experienced in this House, and I shall never forget—indeed, it was the matter that attracted me to him first—the eloquence with which he held me, in most difficult circumstances, when Mr. Parnell was ceasing to be the leader of his party, how resolved he was, at all costs to himself, to stand by the fallen leader. That, I think was one of his great traits, and one of those which anyone intimate with him will admire most. The Prime Minister has said that he was engaged in one of the fiercest controversies of modern times in this House. For twenty-five years I have been prominently identified with that controversy, and I can say, with absolute sincerity, that during the whole of that period I cannot recall to mind one single bitter personal word that ever passed between John Redmond and myself. (Hear, hear.) Only this morning, when I heard of his death, I could not help calling to mind two small instances which, perhaps, the House will allow me to state. The House will recollect that just before the outbreak of the war, when the political situation in Ireland was most threatening his Majesty the King summoned us to a conference at Buckingham Palace. The conference lasted two or three days, and then, unfortunately, broke up without any result, and I remember John Redmond coming up to me, as he passed out of the gates of the Palace, and saying, "For the sake of the old times on the Leinster Circuit, let us have a good shake hands," and, Mr. Speaker, we had. Only in 1916, after the rebellion in Ireland, when the present Prime Minister, at the request of the late Prime Minister, tried to effect a settlement, I had several conversations with John Redmond, and, indeed, he and I were not very far apart in our attempts at settlement. The influences which prevented us it is not for me to dwell upon now, but I remember well his saying to me, "Unless we can settle this interminable business, you and I will be dead before anything has happened to pacify Ireland." That is a very tragic recollection. After all, this is not the occasion on which we can fully appreciate his work. So far as I am concerned it is enough for me that he was a great Irishman, he was a most honourable opponent, and as such we mourn his loss.

Mr. Adamson (Lab., Fife, W.), for the Labour party, Mr. E. Wason (R., Clackmannon), on behalf of Scottish members, and Sir J. H. Roberts (R., Denbighshire, W.), on behalf of Welsh members, joined in the tribute.

Mr. J. O'Connor (N., Kildare, N.) expressed the thanks of his colleagues, as of Mrs. Redmond and the family, for what had been said.

## LAW MAKES DOCTORS RICH

One result of the British Health Insurance act, which provides medical attendance in return for a small weekly assessment, has been to make some of the official physicians very prosperous. This fact, shown in the annual report of the London Insurance Act Committee, is in marked contradiction to the gloomy prophecies of the doctors when the law was under discussion in Parliament—most of the professional testimony then being that it would "beggar" the medical men.

London doctors during the last five years have received over £2,200,000 under the health insurance scheme. In one case the sum was over £2,000 a year; in three other cases, over £2,000, and in thirty-three other cases, over £1,000 a year. This is in addition to whatever the physician may earn through his regular practice.

In the same period the official druggists have averaged over £100 a year from filling prescriptions. The London committee's report speaks of the "medicine habit" as very prevalent in the London district.

"If only people could be converted from this medicine habit," says the committee, "much good might be done with the money in other far more useful directions."


# HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



# PRIZES.

**The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.**

**The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of $500.000.**

**In this event:—**

| WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE | | | | Approximately. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st prize | | | | $125.000 |
| 2nd prize | | " | " | 187.500 |
| 3rd prize | | " | " | 56.200 |
| 2 prizes | of $10.000 | each | (approx.) | 37.500 |
| 2 prizes | of $7,500 | each | " | 20.000 |
| 2 prizes | of $5,000 | each | " | 15.000 |
| 2 prizes | of $2,500 | each | " | 10.000 |
| 7 prizes | of $2,000 | each | " | 5.000 |
| 6 prizes | of $1,000 | each | " | 14.000 |
| 10 prizes | of $700 | each | " | 6.000 |
| 15 prizes | of $400 | each | " | 7.000 |
| 15 prizes | of $300 | each | " | 6.000 |
| 24 prizes | of $200 | each | " | 4.500 |
| 15 prizes | of $100 | each | " | 4.800 |
| 103 prizes | | | | 1.500 |
| | | | | $500,000 |

**The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.**

**TICKETS $5.00 each.**

**ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.**

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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# THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 6.)

## General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE POLITICAL SENSATION.

#### MR. ASQUITH'S MOTION DEFEATED.

LONDON, May 9th.

Mr. Asquith, continuing his speech in the House of Commons in the Maurice debate, said that some people thought that he was hungrily impatient to resume office, but he was content to let the House and country judge whether that was so. If he felt it his duty to censure the Government he hoped that he would have the courage to do so unequivocally, but when he put down his motion he honestly thought that the Government would have accepted it.

Referring to General Maurice's letter, Mr. Asquith said that General Maurice must have known that he was committing a serious breach of the King's Regulations, jeopardising the whole of his career. Presumably, General Maurice would not have taken that course except under a grave sense of responsibility of his public duty. The Government had admitted that it was a case for enquiry. Regarding the proposal of two Judges, experience showed that such an enquiry in such circumstances would be unsatisfactory. Such a Tribunal would be impotent unless it had statutory powers.

He suggested a non-party Committee of five members of the House of Commons, who could probably reach a decision, which would be respected by the House and the country, in two or three days. What was the alternative?

Mr. C. B. Stanton (Labour) interjected—Get on with the war. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith replied that if we wanted to get on with the war the first thing was to remove the misconceptions and misunderstandings, which might be without foundation, but which created doubt in everybody's mind. Any Government statement of facts would be *ex parte* and made in the absence of those who had impugned the accuracy of the previous statements.

Mr. Asquith urged that it was in the honour and interest of the Government, the House of Commons, the Army, the nation, the Allies and the unhampered prosecution of the war to establish a tribunal of enquiry which, from its constitution and power, would be able to give a prompt, decisive and authoritative judgment. He hoped regarding some of these matters that there had been an honest misunderstanding, but the clearer the case Ministers had for proving the accuracy of the impugned statement, the more cogent was the argument in favour of an enquiry under conditions which nobody could suspect of partiality or prejudice. (Laughter, in which Mr. Bonar Law joined.)

Mr. Asquith, turning to Mr. Bonar Law, asked—Did Mr. Bonar Law think that a Select Committee of the House of Commons was not an unsuspected tribunal?

Mr. Bonar Law replied that every member of the House of Commons was either friendly or unfriendly to the Government, and therefore prejudiced.

Mr. Asquith retorted—I am very sorry to hear the Leader of the House suggest that he cannot get five Members of the House of Commons who are not so steeped in party prejudice that they cannot be trusted to judge on a pure issue of fact. I leave it there. (Cheers.)

#### PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was received with loud cheers, said that, as far as he knew, the demand for a Select Committee to inquire into statements of Ministers was absolutely unprecedented. Outlining the position, he said that a distinguished General, who, for good or bad reasons, ceased to occupy an office he had held for two years, had, after he had left office, challenged the statements of two Ministers during the time that General was in office. During the time he held the office, General Maurice had never challenged those statements—(cheers)—although he had access to official information and the Ministers themselves. General Maurice was in office for weeks after the Prime Minister's speech in the House, and he attended a meeting of the Cabinet in the absence of the Chief of Staff the day after the speech. General Maurice never called attention to that statement, and never asked Mr. Lloyd George to correct it. General Maurice also attended a meeting of the Cabinet on the following day, but did not call attention to the fact that the statements were inaccurate. He (the Prime Minister) was in daily contact with General Maurice on the business of the war, and they were constantly discussing this question of figures, because General Maurice was an authority as Director of Military Operations. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether it was not General Maurice's business to come to him specially if he thought that it was so important that he must break the King's Regulations and set an example of indiscipline to the whole Army. (Cheers.) It was General Maurice's duty to go, firstly, to the Cabinet or Minister impugned and point out the mistake and ask him to correct it, but never a syllable was said until the Prime Minister saw the letter in the newspapers.

"I have been treated unfairly," declared Mr. Lloyd George, amid loud cheers. General Maurice never made any representations to the Chief of Staff, although the question was so important that it was now proposed that a Select Committee must be established in order to inquire into it, and it was so important as to justify General Maurice trampling on the King's Regulations and settling an example of indiscipline to the whole Army. He (the Prime Minister) proposed to give the whole sources of information on which he and Mr. Bonar Law had made their statements and invite the House to judge to-day. (Cheers.) He and Mr. Bonar Law were both anxious to give an opportunity for the examination of these statements by a perfectly impartial tribunal, because there was a mass of very confidential information which any Committee would be entitled to demand. They were anxious to place these documents at the disposal of an impartial Committee, because they knew that when that was done there would be absolutely no doubt in the minds of the tribunal regarding the veracity of the statements made.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded—As regards the extension of front in which the Allies were involved, it was very difficult to discuss it without risk of offending their susceptibilities. That was one reason why he was exceedingly sorry the controversy had arisen. A Select Committee was not the best tribunal for the investigation of facts when passions were aroused. The House of Commons came to a similar decision long ago as regards election petitions. Mr. Asquith had come to that conclusion as regards Mesopotamia. A Select Committee was then suggested, which Mr. Asquith deprecated for reasons which he, Mr. Lloyd George, considered right. Judges were accustomed to examine facts, and could give a short sharp decision. Since Tuesday it had become clear from the pro-Asquith Press that no statement, no decision of any select tribunal in the world would be accepted. The Government had therefore decided to give the facts to the public and let the public judge.

Proceeding to examine General Maurice's statements the Prime Minister said that two challenges has been made regarding the figures: firstly, regarding the comparison which he (the Prime Minister) made of the British forces in France on January 1st with January 1st year last, and, secondly, regarding his (the Prime Minister's) comparison of the enemy and Allied forces on the West Front. "I said the fighting strength of the Army has increased. General Maurice says it has diminished. The figures I gave were taken from the official records of the War Office. If they are incorrect General Maurice is as responsible as anyone else; but they are not inaccurate. I have made enquiry since. I am not sure what General Maurice exactly means. There is absolutely no doubt there was a very considerable addition to the man-power of the Army in France at the beginning of 1918 compared with the beginning of 1917. There was a great increase in man-power of our Army throughout the world in 1918 compared with 1917; but the increase in our man-power in France was greater than the average throughout the whole area. I do not know what General Maurice has in mind when he talks of fighting strength."

Mr. Lloyd George said General Maurice must have drawn a distinction between combatant and non-combatant strength. "I do not accept that distinction."

Cries of "Oh!"

The Prime Minister (continuing)—Are those men who stopped the advance at Amiens the other day combatants? Are the men under fire daily making and repairing roads, tramways and railways, who suffer severe casualties, combatants or non-combatants? Does anyone say they are not part of the fighting strength of the Army?

Mr. Lloyd George read an extract from a document from General Maurice's department initialled by General Maurice's deputy: "From the statements included it will be seen that the combatant strength of the British Army was greater on January 1st, 1918, than on January 1st, 1917."

"That came from General Maurice's department nine days after my speech. (Loud cheers.) As regards General Maurice's second statement dealing with the comparison between the Allied and enemy forces, I have been charged with misleading the public by leading the public to believe that at the time the attack occurred the Allied position on the Western Front was that we had a slight superiority in infantry, a considerable superiority in cavalry and a superiority in artillery. The whole of these figures were based on statements made by General Maurice."

The Prime Minister continued that the statement regarding the Divisions in Mesopotamia and Egypt was made to the War Cabinet in the presence of General Maurice, who made no correction.

Regarding the extension of front General Maurice stated he was at Versailles. That was true; but the implication was that he was at that meeting. He was not there. He was in a building outside with several others who were present to assist various Generals; but he was not in the Council Chamber when the question was discussed. The extension of the front of General Gough's Army was never discussed in the Versailles Council at all. A demand was made for further extension, but the extension in question occurred before the Council met. It had been agreed upon by Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain and was reported by Sir Douglas Haig to the Council as a *fait accompli*. Not a single yard of front was taken over as the result of the Versailles Council. Although General Maurice did not say so, the real point was this—it was put in a question by Mr. Lambert—namely, whether this portion of the line was not taken over by order of the War Cabinet despite the objections of Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson. There was not a word of truth in that suggestion. Of course, Sir Douglas Haig was not anxious to extend his line, nor was the War Cabinet, but the pressure from the French Government and the French Army was enormous. This pressure could not be resisted. He did not suggest for a moment that the French acted unfairly. There was considerable ferment in France last year regarding the length of line held by the French Army compared with ours. The French losses had been enormous. They had sustained the great strain of the fighting for three years. The French had a greater proportion of their manhood in the line than any other belligerent. The French then held a front of 326 miles, but the Germans were massed much more densely against our line, which, moreover, was much more vulnerable than the French. Besides the line mentioned the French Army then held a two Division front on our left in order to enable us to accumulate the necessary reserves with a view to an attack in Flanders. The French pressed us to extend our line in order that they might withdraw men from the army for purposes of agriculture. Their agricultural output had fallen enormously and they were compelled to withdraw part of their army for cultivation of the soil. Therefore, owing to the French pressure Sir William Robertson and the Cabinet felt it was inevitable during the winter that there should be some extension. What further extension should be made was a matter in doubt.

Proceeding, Mr. Lloyd George outlined the principles laid down by Sir William Robertson, which the Cabinet accepted, namely: Firstly, they accepted in principle that there must be an extension of the British line; secondly, that the time and extent must be left to the two Commanders-in-Chief; thirdly, no extension was possible until the offensive was over; fourthly, the line to be taken over must depend upon the *rôle* assigned to those armies. Everyone would admit that those were sound principles—(cheers)—and the Cabinet accepted them without demur. They had never departed from them during the whole of the negotiations. There was a meeting last year at Boulogne between himself, Sir William Robertson, M. Painleve and General Foch, which was summoned to discuss a question affecting the Foreign Office, at which M. Painleve raised the question of the extension of the front. He (Mr. Lloyd George) was unprepared. Therefore, he told Sir William Robertson that it was a matter with which he must deal, and the whole matter was handled by Sir William Robertson, and he laid down those principles, which were heartily approved by the Cabinet. In consequence of the matter being discussed at this conference, Sir Douglas Haig got the impression that some decision was reached without his consent. Consequently, Sir William Robertson drew up the following memorandum: "At the recent Boulogne Conference between the Prime Minister, M. Painleve, General Foch and myself the question of the extension of front was raised by the French representative."

The Prime Minister then drew attention to the following words in the memorandum in view of the statement that the Government overruled Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson: "The reply given was that while in principle we were, of course, ready to do whatever we could have done, the matter could not be discussed in the absence of Sir Douglas Haig or during the present operation, and due regard must also be had to the plan of operation for next year. It was suggested that it would be best for Sir Doug[illegible] Haig to come to an arrangement w[illegible] General Petain as to when this could be done. So far as I (Sir William Robertson) am aware, no further formal discussion occurred and the matter therefore cannot be regarded as decided. Further, I am sure the War Cabinet would not think of deciding such an important question without obtaining Sir Douglas Haig's view, and I am replying to him in the above sense." (Cheers.)

The Prime Minister continued: That was on 18th October, and the War Cabinet fully approved of the communication. Sir Douglas Haig immediately replied saying that it threw new light on the Boulogne decision. This question was first formally discussed with the War Cabinet on October 24th. There was further pressure from the French Government, and Sir William Robertson gave his views regarding the line which the British ought to take. This conclusion was recorded in the minutes of the War Cabinet as follows: "After hearing the Chief of the Imperial General Staff the following conclusions were recorded: The War Cabinet approved the suggestion of the Chief of the Imperial Staff that he should reply to Sir Douglas Haig in the following sense."

The Prime Minister here interjected—"We are supposed to have overruled the Chief of Staff."

The Prime Minister then resumed reading the War Cabinet's minutes—"The War Cabinet are of opinion that in deciding the extent to which British troops can take over the line from the French regard must be had to the necessity of giving them reasonable opportunity for leave, rest and training during the winter months, and for the plan of operations for 1918, and, further, that while the present offensive continues it will be impossible to commence taking over more front. The general military policy for next year is now being considered and will subsequently form the subject of conferences with the Allied Governments. In these circumstances the War Cabinet fear that until this policy is settled it will be premature to decide finally whether the British front can be extended by four divisions or to a greater or less extent than this."

The Prime Minister added that that was communicated to Sir Douglas Haig and was never departed from. After this came the Cambrai incident and the Italian disaster, necessitating our sending troops from France and making it difficult for Sir Douglas Haig to carry out the promise given to General Petain for a certain extension, which was not as large as the one that subsequently occurred. Then M. Clemenceau came into office and insisted that the British Army take over the line. We maintained that it was a matter to be discussed by the Commander-in-Chief. Ultimately M. Clemenceau suggested that the matter should be examined by the military representatives at Versailles and that the Versailles Council should decide if a difference of opinion arose.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing his speech, said the Military representatives at Versailles examined the question and the Cabinet communicated with Sir William Robertson and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, urging the importance of making a very strong British case for presentation at Versailles. That was the only interference as far as the British Cabinet was concerned. The Military representatives at Versailles suggested a compromise between the British and French views, coupling with them the recommendation as regards the steps which ought to be taken by the French to assist if the British were attacked, and *vice versa*. This recommendation was to be discussed at Versailles on March 1st, but before that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain met and came to an agreement as regards an extension to Varissy, and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported it to Versailles. No further extension of the line had occurred. That was the whole story. Field-Marshal Haig, in taking over the extension of the line, had the full approval of the British Cabinet. Having regard to the pressure from the Government and the French Military Authorities Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig had no option but to make the extension. He was in our judgment absolutely right in the course he took. He naturally would have preferred not to have done it, but the Government fully approved of his action. As a result of this action there had been a pernicious rumour, full of mischief and harm to the British Army, that we, despite the remonstrances of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson, forced them to take a risk they ought never to have taken. Did anyone, asked the Prime Minister, imagine that Field-Marshal Haig would have accepted a responsibility of this kind for a moment?

The Prime Minister proceeded to say that he was not sorry to have had the opportunity of disposing once for all of these rumours which were circulated by persons for their own purpose, but the real lesson of this discussion about the extension of the line was the importance of the unity of command. The discussion would never have arisen but for the lack of unity of command.

The Prime Minister was glad that at last we had one united Army and a Commander responsible for the whole and every part of the army.

The Prime Minister added that it was not so much a question of the length of the line as the question of reserves massed behind. There were two general considerations to which he must refer. Regarding the effect of action, such as General Maurice's, on the discipline of the Army, it was a flagrant breach of discipline. Mr. Asquith had admitted it. The Prime Minister respectfully expressed his opinion that Mr. Asquith ought to deprecate it. Mr. Asquith's motion was a vote of censure on the Government, which could not possibly continue operations if it was carried, and Mr. Asquith would then be responsible for the Government. (Cries of "No," and cheers, and "Wait and see.")

The Prime Minister emphasised that it was essential to deprecate action like General Maurice's, which was not merely a breach of the King's Regulations. General Maurice occupied a high position. Supposing a Regimental officer or an ordinary soldier acted similarly, what would have been said?

#### OTHER SPEECHES.

Sir Edward Carson said it was ridiculous to ask Judges to decide a question which involved the Prime Minister's honour, but he appealed to Mr. Asquith not to insist on an enquiry by a Committee. Nothing more disastrous could be contemplated.

Brigadier-General H. Page Croft (Unionist M.P. for Christchurch) accused the Prime Minister of bluffing the House.

Lord Hugh Cecil said Mr. Lloyd George's speech was more effective as an attack on General Maurice than as a defence of the Government, which had lost the national confidence. Only the fear of Mr. Asquith's return kept the Government in power.

#### MOTION REJECTED.

LONDON, May 9th.

The rejection of Mr. Asquith's motion by 293 votes to 106 was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

Mr. Lloyd George was given an ovation.

The majority consisted of Ministers, most of the Unionists present, a number of the Liberals[illegible]ites. Apparently Hon. Mr. Aubrey Somerset), voted for t[illegible] significant that out of [illegible] than half supported Mr. [illegible] first assault on the Ministry.

### THE HOME RULE b[illegible]

LONDON, May 9th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that owing to the difficulty of the question and the Government being occupied with other matters, it would be impossible to introduce the Home Rule Bill prior to the adjournment, which would be from May 16th to May 28th.

### A SCOTTISH BOLSHEVIST SENTENCED.

LONDON, May 10th.

John McLean, a Scottish teacher, who was a Bolshevist consul, has been sentenced at Glasgow to five years' penal servitude for sedition.

### THE COTTON OUTPUT.

LONDON, May 8th.

The *Liverpool Post* anticipates a further reduction in the Lancashire cotton output unless the Government can provide more tonnage for cotton from the United States.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 8th.

The silver market is very quiet.

## Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### FRENCH FRONT.

#### THE GALLANT LEICESTERS.

LONDON, May 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the 8th instant, describing the work of the French troops in the defence of Scherpenberg on April 29th, says the same German troops were engaged which captured Kemmel. The same French Division still barred the way. The French Colonel, under whose orders were two battalions of British infantry and some British artillery, said the British infantry, who were Leicestershire men, fought in a way that evoked the warmest praise of himself and the Poilus.

In recognition of the skill and courage with which the British guns were served under devastating enemy fire, the same French Colonel bestowed a French War Cross on a British Major, pinning on the decoration in the midst of a fight. One French battery fired until every gun was disabled and the officers and half the men serving the guns killed or wounded.

In several instances in the recent fighting the Germans were using captured British aeroplanes or their own marked like the British, thus securing immunity from the French guns, swooping down on groups of French officers and machine-gunning them at a hundred yards' range.

The French Division paid a heavy toll for its victory; but it has stopped dead the enemy offensive against the Flemish Hill since April 29th. The Germans have scarcely stirred except in response to French attacks. So completely were the enemy beaten that men who went through the battle are confident that he will not try a frontal attack on Scherpenberg.

## The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

#### TURKISH REPORT.

LONDON, May 7th.

A Turkish *communiqué* claims that British attacks on the east of the Jordan on May 3rd failed, with heavy losses. British cavalry were beaten and dispersed.

## The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE SALONIKA THEATRE.

#### BRITISH RAID AND SUCCESSFUL BOMBINGS.

LONDON, May 9th.

A Salonika official message states:—The British raided trenches near Lake Doiran on the night of May 6th, reached all objectives, bombed dugouts, blew up a pillbox and killed a number of Bulgars in hand-to-hand fighting. Five of our aeroplanes on May 1st bombed Hubova aerodrome in the Vardar valley. They destroyed a large shed and bombs fell among twelve aeroplanes on the ground. We bombed the same aerodrome on May 7th, directly hitting a workshop. Bombs fell close to sixteen aeroplanes on the ground. We bombed Drama aerodrome on the morning and afternoon of May 8th, causing considerable damage. All the bombs burst among aeroplanes. All our aeroplanes returned.

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| "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... | — | "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... | — |
| "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... | — | "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... | 11th Sept. |
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| SHANGHAI ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | "WOSANG" | ... Fri., 17th May, D'light. |
| MANILA ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | "ESANG" | ... Fri., 17th May, 3 p.m. |
| SANDAKAN ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | "MAUSANG" | .. Sat., 18th May, Noon. |
| MANILA ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | "YUENSANG" | ... Fri., 24th May, 3 p.m. |

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## WEATHER REPORT.

May 13th, at 12.24.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostock, Shanghai and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly at other reporting stations. No summary of pressure distribution can be given owing to lack of telegraphic returns.

*N.B.*—No weather map will be issued.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 7.94 inches, against an average of 15.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

| DISTRICT | FORECAST. |
|---|---|
| Hongkong to Gap Rock ... | S.E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine generally. |
| Formosa Channel ... ... / South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks / South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. | None. |

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12TH MAY, A.M.

| Station. | Hour | Barometer at Sea Level. | Temperature | Humidity. | Wind Direction. | Wind Force. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vladivostock | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nemuro | 5 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hakodate | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aomori | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kochi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nagasaki | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kagoshima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oshima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naha | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ishi'jima | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bonin Island | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Weihaiwei | 8 a. | 29.60 | 52 | 93 | S | 4 | of |
| Hankow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ichang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kiukiang | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Changsha | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shanghai | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gutzlaff | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sharp Peak | " | 29.56 | 70 | 94 | — | 0 | b |
| Amoy | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Swatow | " | 29.87 | 66 | 94 | NNW | 1 | b |
| Taihoku | 5 a. | 29.87 | 65 | 96 | — | 0 | b |
| Taichu | " | 29.87 | 68 | — | — | 0 | b |
| Tainan | " | 29.87 | 55 | — | NNE | 2 | o |
| Koshun | " | 29.85 | 73 | — | E | 2 | b |
| Pescadores | " | 29.87 | 70 | — | — | 0 | o |
| Canton | 6 a. | 29.89 | 71 | 95 | SE | 1 | o |
| Hongkong | " | 29.85 | 69 | 96 | — | 0 | c |
| Gap Rock | " | 29.85 | — | — | NE | 3 | c |
| Macao | " | 29.84 | 72 | 92 | ESE | 4 | b |
| Wuchow | 9 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hoihow | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Phulien | 7 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tourane | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cape St. James | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aparri | 5 a. | 29.92 | 77 | 85 | S | 4 | b |
| Dagupan | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Manila | " | 29.80 | 73 | 91 | NE | 1 | o |
| Legaspi | " | 29.78 | 79 | 85 | NNE | 2 | o |
| Tacloban | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iloilo | " | 29.75 | 77 | 98 | N | 2 | o |
| Surigao | " | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Guam | 4.20 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Labuan | 6 a. | 29.77 | 78 | 95 | SW | 2 | b |

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 12th

| | Previous Day at 2 p.m. | On Date at 6 a.m. | On Date at 2 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer ... .. | 29.86 | 29.86 | 29.84 |
| Temperature ... | 75 | 69 | 80 |
| Humidity .. ... | 78 | 98 | 68 |
| Wind Direction... | East | — | East |
| " Force ... | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Weather ... .. | c | c | b |
| Rain ... ... .. | — | — | — |

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th 77
Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th 69

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 13th to 18th May, 1918

| Days of Week | Days of Month | HIGH WATER H'kong Mean Time | Height | LOW WATER H'kong Mean Time | Height |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in | h. m. | ft. in |
| Mon. | 13 | m 10 12 | 7 6 | m 3 50 | 3 2 |
| | | | | 5 46 a | 0 6 |
| Tues. | 14 | m 1 0 | 4 2 | m 4 23 | 3 3 |
| | | m 10 40 | 7 3 | 6 37 a | 0 9 |
| Wed. | 15 | m 2 8 | 4 0 | m 5 0 | 3 6 |
| | | m 11 31 | 6 8 | 7 32 a | 1 2 |
| Thurs. | 16 | m 3 24 | 4 0 | m 5 42 | 3 8 |
| | | 0 18 a | 5 3 | 8 10 a | 1 6 |
| Fri. | 17 | m 4 38 | 4 2 | m 6 29 | 4 1 |
| | | 1 24 a | 5 7 | 9 29 a | 1 9 |
| Satur. | 18 | m 5 36 | 4 4 | m 6 42 | 4 2 |
| | | 3 10 a | 5 2 | 10 25 a | 2 1 |
| Sun. | 19 | m 6 8 | 4 7 | m 10 46 | 4 0 |
| | | 4 44 a | 4 9 | 11 18 a | 3 2 |


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| | | |
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| NEWCHWANG | "TAMSUI" | On 16th May, D'light. |
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|---|---|---|---|
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| "HAITAN" ... ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, | 21st May, at Noon. |

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# P. & O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers to Colombo | Leave Hongkong Noon | Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo | Due at Marseilles 1917 | Due at London 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT |
|---|---|

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

| STEAMERS. | Leave H'KONG. about | Leave S'PORE about | Due at M'SEILLES, if calling about | Due LONDON about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Intermediate | Service is | Temporarily | Suspended. | |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

F. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATES |
|---|---|---|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... | † YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 tons ... TUES. | 14th May 11 A.M. |
| | † KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 ... SAT. | 25th May 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... | † TANGO MARU ... 13,500 ... SAT. | 18th May 11 A.M. |
| | † NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 ... SAT. | 15th June 11 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ... ... | § HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 ... THURS. | 30th May. |

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN ... ...

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY ... ...

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL ... ...

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO ...

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

‡ † SUWA MARU ... ... ... WED., 15th May, at 11 A.M.
‡ † FUSHIMI MARU ... ... TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 292 and 293

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| KOREA MARU ... ... ... ... | 18,000 ... | FRI., 24th May. |
| SIBERIA MARU ... ... ... ... | 18,000 ... | SAT., 8th June. |
| TENYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 23,000 ... | SAT., 22nd June. |
| SHINYU MARU ... ... ... ... | 22,000 ... | TUES., 16th July. |

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|---|---|---|
| NIPPON MARU ... ... ... ... | 11,000 ... | May 15th. |
| KIYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 17,300 ... | July 12th. |
| ANYO MARU ... ... ... ... | 18,500 ... | Sept. 6th. |

Tickets are Interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



# O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line (TRANS PACIFIC)

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "ARABIA MARU" ... ... ... ... | SATURDAY, | 1st June, at 3 P.M. |
| "AFRICA MARU" ... ... ... ... | WED'DAY, | 5th June, at 3 P.M. |

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "AMAKUSA MARU" ... ... ... ... | SUNDAY, | 19th May, at Noon. |
| "SOSHU MARU" ... ... ... ... ... | THURSDAY, | 23rd May, at 8 A.M. |

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 70 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

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# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO:

JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31. 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Frt'ht and Passenge Agents.
Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Parcel Post Service via Canada to the United Kingdom and countries beyond is suspended until further notice in accordance with telegraphic instructions received from London to-day.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

### OUTWARD MAILS.

**REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.**

| For | Per | Date | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tourane ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Monday, | 13th, 8.00 A M |
| Saigon ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Monday, | 13th, 9.00 A M |
| Hoihow ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Monday, | 13th 11.00 A M |
| Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Island | | Monday, | 13th, Registration .. 12.45 P M Letters 1.30 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... ... | | Monday, | 13th 5.00 P M |
| Shanghai, N. China and Japan via Kobe... | | Tuesday | 14th, 9.00 A M |
| Straits, Ceylon, India, Lourenco, Marques, Cape Town and *Liverpool ... ... | | Tuesday, | 14th, 10.00 A M |
| Swatow ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Tuesday, | 14th, 5.00 P M |
| Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki | | Wednesday, | 15th, 10.00 A M |
| Japan via Moji ... ... ... ... | | Wednesday, | 15th, 11.00 A M |
| Tientsin ... ... ... ... ... ... | | Wednesday, | 15th, 5.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | | Thursday, | 16th, 2.00 P M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow... | | Friday, | 17th, NOON |
| Philippine Islands ... ... ... ... | | Friday, | 17th, 2.00 P M |
| Shanghai and North China ... ... | | Saturday, | 18th, 2.00 P M |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ... | | Tuesday, | 21st, NOON |

* Superscribed correspondence only.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays & Holidays |
|---|---|---|
| Tai O ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11.00 A.M | — |
| Tai Po ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10.00 A.M | 9.30 A.M. |
| Cheung Chow ... ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M. | — |
| Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ... | 4.00 P.M. | — |
| Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley ... ... ... | 4.30 P.M | — |
| Canton, Samshui and Wuchow ... ... | 7.30 A.M. Regis. 6.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M |
| Macao ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. | 9.00 A.M. |
| Kongmoon ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M. | 5.00 P.M. |
| Namtau and Saumei ... ... ... ... | | 5.00 P.M. |
| Shamchun ... ... ... ... ... | 10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M | 9.00 A.M. |

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

| For | On Week-Days | On Sundays | On Holidays |
|---|---|---|---|
| Macao ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. | 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M. |
| Canton ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. |
| Tai Ping Tung ... ... ... ... ... | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Shek Ki ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9.30 P.M. | 30 P.M. | 9.30 P.M. |
| Kongmoon ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kumchuk ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |
| Kaukong... ... ... ... ... ... | 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays | 6.00 P.M. | 6.00 P.M. |

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## COMMERCIAL

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | May 11th. |
|---|---|
| LONDON.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... ... | 3/1½ |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 3/1⅝ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... | 3/1⅝ |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 3/2⅛ |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 3/2⅛ |
| ON PARIS— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... | 428½ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight ... | 411 |
| ON NEW YORK.— | |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | 74⅜ |
| Credits, at 60 days' sight ... | — |
| ON BOMBAY— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... ... | nom |
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... | — |
| ON CALCUTTA.— | |
| Telegraphic Transfer ... | nom. |
| Bank bills, on demand ... ... | — |
| ON SHANGHAI.— | |
| Bank Bills, at sight ... ... | nom. |
| Private, 30 days' sight ... ... | — |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ... | 142½ |
| ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos .. | 149 |
| ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ... | 134 |
| ON BATAVIA.—On demand ... | 154⅛ |
| ON HAIPHONG.—On demand .. | 1⅛% p.m. |
| ON SAIGON.—On demand .. | 1 % p.m. |
| ON BANGKOK.—On demand .. | 49½ |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's buying Rate .. | $6.30 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .. | $44.80 |
| BAR SILVER, per oz ... ... ... | 49⅛d |

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.
9.15 p.m.—The Frawley Company, at the Theatre Royal.—"The House of Glass."

Thursday, 16th May:—
5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, General Meeting in the Large Dining Room.
Friday, 17th May:—
11 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.
Thursday, 23rd May:—
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Yearly Meeting.
12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Yearly Meeting.
12.45 p.m.—British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., Yearly Meeting.


ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JULY to DECEMBER, 1917.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.



Golofina

CIGARS

MADE FROM HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.




COMBINING EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY WITH PERFECTION IN WORKMANSHIP.

STOCKED BY ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

The advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [1468



# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. "ECUADOR" ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | May 22nd. |
| S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | June 19th. |
| S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | July 17th. |

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 161. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road 98



OFFICE—14 DES VŒUX ROAD. Phone—358

# WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Now the warm weather is approaching, we wish to bring to your notice the advisability of having your fans cleaned and oiled.

All work entrusted to us will receive prompt personal attention. A large stock of fans and electrical goods always on hand and competent workmen can be sent to any address.

ATOMISERS IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

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## BANKS

### BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP ,, ..... ,, 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, *i.e.*, Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors / André Berthelot
General Manager / A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [1470

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2½ per cent. per annum

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... ... ... ... £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [1468

### BANKS

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver ... ... ... $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, 3½ ,, ,,
,, 12 ,, 4 ,, ,,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1918. [9

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital ... ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... ... 650,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bhara, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Shanghai, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

### BANKS

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... ,, 20,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,, 5,650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKEI, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW-TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—BATAVIA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOMBABAIA, SEMARANG AND NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [599

### THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital ... ... $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ... ... $10,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES, SHANGHAI; NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow Wuhieh, Wuhu, Anking, Taiyang, Tsin-Kiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shashi Ichang, Nanshang. TIENTSIN: Pucting Tongshan, Luanhsien Tsangchsien, Hsingtai. HANGCHOW Weichow, Shaohsin Chikahin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo KAIFENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho Chowkiu. TSINAN: Chowtsun, Tsubsien Linchi, Linising, Tsinien, Yihsien Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN Yunsheng. FOOCHOW, CHANGCHOW Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Dairen Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow Antung, CANTON, KUNMYANG, PEKING Kuihua Sulyuanshang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. 1163


Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD. at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.